

IDEAS.

Difficulties are things that show what men are.

To improve the world begin by improving yourself.

Never make a promise unless you mean to keep it.—Henry M. Stanley.

Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practiced in our social intercourse, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments.—M. A. Kelly.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Warmbad, the German headquarters in Southwest Africa, has fallen. The garrison was annihilated.

The French Foreign Minister Delcasse has resigned. The portfolio, for the time being, will be filled by Premier Rouvier.

A cable received at the Venezuelan Consulate in New York announces the re-election of Gen. Castro to the presidency of that republic.

King Alfonso of Spain visited London officially. Among other functions he attended a luncheon given in his honor by the Lord Mayor.

The union between Norway and Sweden under one king was unanimously declared dissolved June 7 by the Storting. The Government of Norway was placed in the hands of the state council.

Premier Ramstedt, in an interview at Stockholm, says the Swedish Government will refuse to recognize the Norwegian revolution and will submit to the Riksdag motions conformable to that standpoint. He believes that no foreign power will recognize Norway as an independent government.

President Roosevelt has secured a mutual agreement from Russia and Japan to discuss the question of peace. While the text of the official notes received is not made public it is stated that the preliminary negotiations are proceeding smoothly. It is understood that Washington is not considered favorably by either belligerent as a place of meeting. It is believed that no serious difficulty will be encountered in reaching a decision on this point. Both Count Cassini and Minister Takahira held important conferences yesterday with the President, but they declined to be interviewed as to the matters discussed.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

New York City is to have a new skyscraper hotel, to cost \$15,000,000.

The loss at Grand Rapids, Mich., attributed to the flood, is estimated at \$250,000.

The Mississippi river is at a flood stage at Hannibal, Mo. All the lowlands are submerged and railroad traffic is seriously interrupted.

One man was killed, two others were fatally hurt and property worth \$50,000 damaged by an explosion at the Iroquois Iron Company at Chicago.

The trustees of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have decided in favor of the proposed alliance with Harvard, provided there are no legal obstacles.

It is said that Thomas F. Ryan, Peter A. B. Widener and Edward J. Berwind compose the mysterious syndicate which is to build the new subway in New York.

The strike at Chicago apparently has resolved itself into a test of endurance, both sides declaring they have reached the limit as far as hope of settlement is concerned.

All world's railway speed records were broken by the Pennsylvania "special" in the run from Chestline to Fort Wayne. Three miles in 128.4 seconds, or a speed rate of 127.3 miles per hour, was shown in the vicinity of Elida, O.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Judge J. W. Congleton has resigned as Judge of the Wolf County Court and Gov. Beckham has appointed J. P. Howe to succeed him.

Thirteen towboats started South yesterday from Pittsburgh with 4,000,000 bushels of coal for the Cincinnati and Louisville markets.

A Washington friend of Justice Harlan says he has no thought of quitting the bench and accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of Kentucky.

Police Judge A. B. Steele, of Hyden, refused to receive Mose B. Feltner when the prisoner was brought to Hyden on a warrant charging him with robbery, and said he knew nothing about the warrant, which purported to have been issued by him.

The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs organized a State Forestry Association at Cynthiana, and R. W. Bingham, of Louisville, was chosen as president. Mrs. Charles P. Weaver, of Louisville, was elected president of the Federation over Mrs. Letcher Riker, of Harrodsburg, by a vote of 41 to 30.

BEREA COMMENCEMENT '05

EIGHT THOUSAND PERSONS ENJOY GRADUATING EXERCISES, VIEW SIGHTS OF THE CAMPUS AND THOROUGHLY ENJOY THE HOSPITALITY OF BEREA COLLEGE.

From every point of view Commencement Day for 1905 was the most successful ever held in Berea. As is the custom, the people began to arrive in town by daybreak, from far and near, and by nine o'clock, the time for the opening of the exercises in the Tabernacle, the streets and campus were crowded with an expectant throng of people. It is quite accurately estimated that at least 8,000 people were on the grounds throughout the day, but notwithstanding this fact excellent order prevailed. About fifty guides had been appointed by the College to direct the visitors to the various points of interest, and to further facilitate matters, each office or department had a large canvas sign bearing its name on the outside, so that no difficulty was experienced in finding the desired places.

The exhibits of the various departments were at their best, and furnished abundant evidence of the efficiency of the work being accomplished by the Institution in its several phases of education.

From 9 a.m. until 11.30 the graduating exhibitions and exercises were carried out in the Tabernacle. The Commencement orations by the graduates from each department were given in a manner which reflected credit upon themselves and the instructors who had led them in their studies up to this crowning event. Music by the Band, Glee Club, Harmonia Society, and College Quartet enlivened the program at intervals.

Immediately after the exercises in the Tabernacle, an adjournment was made to the new Library building to witness the laying of the corner stone by the Hon. Curtis F. Burnam, of Richmond. This ceremony had significance, not because it marked the acquiring of more property by the Institution, but rather from the fact that the Library when finished will afford a larger channel of blessing to those who choose to

avail themselves of its advantages, and also stands as another mile-post in Berea's career towards its ideal efficiency as an educational center.

At 1.30 p. m. exercises incident to the turning on of the waterworks occupied about forty-five minutes. Mrs. Rev. W. E. Barton, of Oak Park, Ill., after a short address, was conducted to a near-by hydrant, where with one or two turns of the spanner she officially started the water flowing upon the college campus. The fire company were there in readiness and gave a short display of the height and volume of the stream for fire purposes, after which an adjournment was made to the Tabernacle, where the exercises were resumed by a selection from the Band, and prayer by "Father" Rogers. Then followed an address by Hon. John D. White, of Manchester, which was forceful and eloquent and a source of inspiration to all who had the privilege of hearing it.

As an educational force the Commencement occasions of Berea grow in power, and touch an increasing number of young people each year. When it is considered that a large percentage of the people who attend Berea on Commencement day come from homes far remote from the railroad and from the privileges of a large educational institution, the value of the occasion to those who attend from such neighborhoods is more fully realized.

Several refreshment stands were kept busy supplying the demands of the thirsty multitude. The College stand on the campus near the Tabernacle did a "rushing" business all day. A photographer's tent was open to all who wished to receive a negative impression of themselves without delay.

The usual social was held in the Tabernacle at 7 p. m., at which farewells were said. A brief service of prayer and testimony was a fitting close of the year's work.

The weather was perfect all day.

HUNTING AND FISHING TRIP.

MR. EDITOR, On June 1, my cousin, Green B. Gabbard, and I left this place for Jackson and Rockcastle Counties for an extended outing for the purpose of fishing and hunting. The first stop for the night was at Jacob Gabbard, Sr.'s, Clover Bottom. Second day we went to Edward Gabbard's, on Indian Creek, for dinner. After dinner we fished and caught a few small fish, and then had supper, and retired to rest at 10.30. We were up early next morning, and were soon on our way to the Rockcastle river where we arrived in due time, and then the fun commenced. By noon there was quite a stir in the camp, which was located in Robert Baker's apple orchard near his fine mineral drilled well close to the mouth of the Indian Creek, where it flows into the Laurel fork of the Rockcastle river. It was amusing to see Green B. and Palestine Gabbard working over the fire frying bacon and fish and boiling coffee, the aroma of which soon had the boys all in a hurry to partake of the frugal meal which was composed of strong coffee, fish, bacon and corn bread. There was enough and to spare to feed the crowd which numbered 14, only twelve of this number, however, ate at the well, one other of the company and myself being made the guests of Mr. Baker, on whose orchard the camp was located. All of the 14 assembled were of the Gabbard families—fathers, sons and nephews. After dinner we went to Thomas Morris's, and stayed over night. Morris and one or two others of the party went to the river, took pine torches for their light, and gilled about twenty fine fish, and one very large turtle, and by daylight there was considerable sealing of fish. Very soon one could smell the fish and turtle being fried, which were soon ready for those who cared to eat them. Then we journeyed across the country till we came to the county road, then we followed the road until we had to go down on to Pond Creek, then down Pond Creek to Robert Nicholas's, our kinsman, then up Drybranch to James Seale's, who is our cousin by marriage, where we stayed all night, and were very hospitably entertained. From there we went to John Burnam's, who accompanied us to Rockcastle river, where we shot and killed more fish; then we went up the river to our first camping ground, but ate at our friend's,

Robert Baker. After dinner we mounted and went to Wm. McCollum's, and stayed all night, then went to John W. Gabbard's, the father of Green B. Gabbard, he being 97 years old, and was out plowing in his crop the day we saw him. After passing the old man Gabbard's, we went up Hootin' creek to Canada Morris's, where after dinner we went sapping after Mountain Birch and to view the mountain scenery, after which we returned by way of J. W. Gabbard's to Indian Creek, then up the creek to Jacob Gabbard's and stayed over night, then up the creek to Palestine Gabbard's where we stayed the next night; this being the seventh day of our outing. On the eighth day we started on our return home, stopped and took lunch at Sand Gap, after which we arrived at widow Martin's, where we stopped long enough for our pony to eat, and then we made for Berea, reaching here safe and sound after being absent eight days.

M. J. Gabbard.
G. B. Gabbard.

Resolutions adopted by Capt. James West Post, G. A. R.

Whereas, on the 17th of May, 1905, Comrade W. H. Robe, Commander of Capt. James West Post, No. 171, Dept. of Ky., departed this life, therefore be it resolved:

1. That in the loss of Comrade Robe, our Post is deprived of a true comrade, an able Commander, and one of the most valuable members of our organization.

2. That we feel called upon to express a strengthened purpose to cherish the ties which bind us together, in view of the frequent inroads made into our ranks by the death angel.

3. That these resolutions be spread upon our records, a copy sent to the widow of our deceased comrade, and we furnish THE CITIZEN with the request that it be published.

L. V. DODGE
M. B. RAMSEY } Com.
ALEX. MOORE }

A Diplomat.

"He is a man of wonderful presence of mind."

"Has his wits always where he can lay his hands on them, I suppose."

"Yes, indeed; he can talk to a charming widow a whole evening without proposing to her."

ARE PLAYING WAR

Guns in the Fort Monroe Fortifications Trained on the Big War Vessels.

REPLIED WITH 8 AND 10-INCH GUNS

The Ship Kept Up a Terrific Fire the Noise Shaking the Buildings at Old Point.

The Vessels Were Constructively Sunk By a Combination of Mines, Mortars Fire and Heavy Shells From Main Batteries.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 14.—The fleet steaming toward the fortifications was discovered by the scout boat Reno. A wireless message was sent into the fort and the range finders in a few seconds sent word to the batteries that the ships were off shore 14,000 yards, about eight miles. The guns and mortars of all the fortifications were trained on the ships and the range lessened from time to time as the ships came in closer. Ten minutes after the vessels were sighted the Texas commenced firing with her 8-inch and 10-inch guns. Within a few minutes the mortar batteries were turned loose on the ships at 10,000 yards and as the vessels came in closer the 12-inch disappearing guns opened on them. The ships kept up a continuous fire, the noise being terrific, shaking the buildings at Old Point. After steaming up the rip-raps the Texas sent signals to cease firing and then turned about, putting out to sea again.

Ships Put Out of Action.

Tuesday afternoon at 12:30 the Texas and Hornet returned and attempted to storm the forts during a heavy rainstorm. The ships were put out of action before they had a chance to fire more than a shot or two, the mortars being credited with the work. The Texas kept on up the roads, however, and the batteries along the shores all fired on her for practice.

The exercises appear to demonstrate that it would be almost impossible for a small fleet to run the batteries here and get into Hampton Roads. The mortars and searchlights have done most satisfactory work. Countermining operations by the navy have not been tried yet and it is expected that it will be next on the program.

The Shore Searchlights.

The shore searchlights picked up the vessels when they were fully seven miles off shore. The best that has ever been claimed for the searchlights is an effective range of seven miles on a perfect night for such work. Tuesday night there was a heavy mist over the bay and out to the capes. The ships were first sighted about 2:15 o'clock Wednesday morning when they were about seven miles off shore. The Texas, flying Adm. Dickens' flag, led the procession with the Hartford and Hornet in the order named. The boats came close to the fortifications and were "constructively" sunk by a combination of mines, mortars fire and heavy shells from the main batteries of all the forts, all of which were concentrated on the enemy for about 15 minutes. The mortars opened the battle and it is claimed that they put the ships out of action almost immediately, although the vessels continued to come toward the forts. They retired after half an hour of fighting and passed out of sight.

Attack on Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 14.—At 1:45 Wednesday morning Baltimore's defending forts were again attacked by a part of the fleet under Rr. Adm. Dickens. The cruiser Atlanta was discovered in the cut-off channel, between Bodkin Point and Fort Smallwood. She was followed by the Newark and the Sylvia. Fort Howard opened fire. Forts Arimstead and Smallwood followed the example and after a brisk cannonade the Atlanta sent up a red rocket which is taken to mean that she confesses destruction or surrenders.

Constructively, all three of the attacking vessels were sent to the bottom, as was also a four-masted schooner which the war vessels used as a partial screen to their movements and which was, therefore, in the line of fire from the forts. The naval vessels did not reply to the guns of the forts and shortly turned and headed down the bay.

ON THE RACE TRACK.

Horses Fell and One Jockey Was Killed and Another Injured.

St. Louis, June 14.—Jockey Hector, on Wellesley, was killed, and Jockey Morris, on Dr. Clark, seriously injured in a mix-up during the steeplechase at the American Jockey club track. The horses fell near the half mile pole and when assistance reached the two boys Hector was dead. Neither horse was injured.

Tobacco For the Navy.

Washington, June 14.—It was announced at the navy department that the contract for the annual supply of tobacco for the navy, aggregating 150,000 pounds, would be awarded to Butler & Boshier, of Richmond, Va., whose bid was 34½ cents per pound, the low-

Berea Building Company
OF BEREA
CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$20,000

Berea, Ky. May 4, 1905.

"ARE WE JUSTIFIED?"

Perhaps we ought to be satisfied with present achievements. But you know "the more a man gets the more he wants." This being true, we are then justified in soliciting new business; and especially so, since, we are so well equipped to handle it.

Accuracy and promptness, safety and liberality are the marked features of our business.

We invite you to try us.

W. H. Rhodes
Cashier.

DON'T FORGET

The New Cash Store sells the

Highest Grade Goods

for the

Least Money

Remember we make good any article not just as represented by us. Ask your neighbor about our goods.

Call and see us Before Buying

THE NEW CASH STORE

C. C. RHODUS, Prop.

You're Invited

To pay our store a lengthy call that you may inspect the largest, newest, best bought stock of goods in Eastern Kentucky. COME IN—LOOK—EXAMINE—COMPARE and PRICE. Our goods are all for sale, we advertise and encourage home buying and we don't have to

GRUMBLE ABOUT BUSINESS

We have SEASONABLE, REASONABLE GOODS that never fail To make SMILING SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.

Honest Dealing, Lowest Prices and Judges of Quality will all testify in our behalf.

We Sell WHITE HOUSE SHOES

They Fit, they Wear, they Satisfy.

Our Big 4
STUDEBAKER WAGONS
OLIVER PLOWS
OBELISK FLOUR
BANNER PAINT

Everybody saves money by trading at

WELCH'S

SIS RAPALYE.

When rainy-green ovals the grass
And blooms the cherry tree,
And children laugh by glittering brooks,
Wild with the ecstasy
Of bursting spring, with twittering bird
And hum of honey bee—
"Sis Rapalye!" my spirit shouts,
"And she is here with me!"

As laugh the children, so her laugh
Haunts all the atmosphere—
Her song is in the brook's refrain;
Her glad eyes, flashing clear,
Are in the morning dew; her speech
Is melody so dear,
The bluebird trills: "Sis Rapalye—
I hear!—I hear!—I hear!"

Again in races, at "Recess,"
I see her braided hair
Toss past me as I stay to lift
Her straw hat, fallen there;
The school bell sounds a vibrant pang
My heart can hardly bear—
Yet still she leads—Sis Rapalye—
And leads me every where!

Now I am old—yet she remains
The selfsame child of ten—
Gay, gallant little girl, to race
"On into Heaven then!"
Yet gallant, gay Sis Rapalye—
In blossom time, and when
The trees and grasses beckon her—
Comes back to us again.

And so, however long since youth
Whose raptures wild and free
An old man's heart may claim no more—
With more than memory
I share the spring's own joy that brings
My boyhood back to me
With laughter, blossoms, singing birds,
And sweet Sis Rapalye.
—James Whitcomb Riley, in Collier's
Weekly.

BARTLEY'S VACATION

MR. BARTLEY stretched his long
legs and yawned dimly.

"Gee," he said, "but I do feel rocky
this morning."

"I am afraid, dear," said Mrs. Bart-
ley, with tender solicitude, "that you
are not well."

"Well?" Of course I'm not well. How
an fellow be well with this ever-
lasting grind going on from morning
till night? What I need is a vacation.

If I could just get a rest for a few
days I'd pick up and be all right
again."

"Well," suggested Mrs. Bartley, art-
lessly, "why don't you take it?"

"Take it?" echoed Bartley, with
raging intensity. "If you knew the
loss you wouldn't ask that. Catch
him letting a fellow have a day off!

Why, he's a typical skunk. He'd
grind a chap into powder in order to
extract the last spark of energy.
That is the kind of man I am working
for, yet you ask me why I don't take
a vacation. Maybe if I was dead he'd
let me off for a few days, with full

"Great heavens!" groaned Bartley
"What did he say?"

"He said he had often noticed that
himself. O, he was just as nice as
could be all the way through. He
promised to let you off till the 15th."

"The 15th!" Bartley put in. "Con-
found that head clerk!"

"Yes. Why, what's the matter?
Isn't that long enough? Also, he
agreed, out of respect for my wishes,
not to mention my name to a living
soul in connection with the affair.

You see, you are so funny about some
things, and I thought you might not
like—so that is the reason I want you
to quit moping. You owe it to me to
brace up, for you can't deny that it
was I who fixed you down at the office."

"O, yes," he said, limply, "you fixed
me all right."—N. Y. Press.

"Yes," said the head clerk, "it looks
that way. But you don't have to take
my word for it. You can wait till he
comes in, if you like, and ask him
yourself."

"No, thank you," said Bartley. "I
don't want to see him. I won't
knuckle to him that much. Of course,
I've got a moral and legal right to
see him and demand an explanation
and two weeks' salary besides, but I
won't do it. I won't even give him a
chance to fire me formally. I'll re-
sign before he gets around to it."

Bartley wrote his letter of resigna-
tion that morning on hotel stationery.
When he went home for luncheon he
considerately refrained from apprais-
ing his wife of his conversation with
the head clerk and his subsequent
communication to the firm.

"No use to worry her," he said.
"I'll make her believe I'm simply
stretching my vacation out a few days
longer."

Mrs. Bartley, upon receipt of that
cheering news, effervesced with grate-
tude to the tyrannical head of the
house.

"O, isn't he just too lovely!" she
said. "I always knew you'd find him
a dear if you went at him the right
way."

The next day Bartley received an
acceptance of his resignation, to take
effect at once, and immediately he be-
gan to look for another position. For
a week he answered advertisements
and interviewed prospective employ-
ers, but as one attempt after another
proved futile, his step lost its cheer-
fulness and his voice its heartiness
of tone. Mrs. Bartley observed these
evidences of physical deterioration
with wifely concern.

"I'm afraid, Fred," she said, "that
you are not enjoying your vacation as
you should. Really, I think you ought
to try and brace up for my sake, after
all the trouble I took to get it for you."

"After all the trouble you took?"
repeated Bartley. "You?"

"Yes, me. I didn't intend to tell
you, but I can't keep it any longer.
I got that vacation for you. I went
down and saw the manager."

"You—saw—the manager?" Bartley
gurgled, helplessly. "When?"

"That first day you staid home and
went skating. I talked to him quite
plainly. I told him you were working
yourself to death and that it was all
his fault. He didn't act a bit mean.
I had expected to be scared half to
death, but I wasn't. He only wanted
to know if you had sent me down
there to tell him that. Of course, I
told him you hadn't. I said you would
rather die a thousand times over than
ask for a vacation. 'Mr. Bartley,' I
said, 'is a slave to his work. When he
is absent from his desk one day you
may know that he has a mighty good
reason for staying away.'"

"Great heavens!" groaned Bartley
"What did he say?"

"He said he had often noticed that
himself. O, he was just as nice as
could be all the way through. He
promised to let you off till the 15th."

"The 15th!" Bartley put in. "Con-
found that head clerk!"

"Yes. Why, what's the matter?
Isn't that long enough? Also, he
agreed, out of respect for my wishes,
not to mention my name to a living
soul in connection with the affair.

You see, you are so funny about some
things, and I thought you might not
like—so that is the reason I want you
to quit moping. You owe it to me to
brace up, for you can't deny that it
was I who fixed you down at the office."

"O, yes," he said, limply, "you fixed
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THE HEAVENLY HOME

Sunday School Lesson for June 18, 1905
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Rev. 22:3-11. Memory
Verses. 3-5. Read Rev. 21 and 22.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"To him that over-
cometh will I grant to sit with Me in My
throne."—Rev. 3:21.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—Pas-
sages which bear on the Lesson: Psa.
72:3-8; Isa. 2:2-5; 11:1-10; 54:1-17; 55:1-2;
62:1-12; Dan. 7:18, 27; Mal. 3:17; Luke 20:36;
John 14:2; 17:22; Rom. 8:16, 17; Heb. 4:3;
12:22; 1 Pet. 1:4, 11; 2 Pet. 1:13; 1 John 3:2;
etc.

The Time Is at Hand. Such passages as
Matt. 24:34; Mark 13:30; Luke 21:32; Rom.
13:11; 1 Cor. 15:52; 1 Thes. 4:13-18; Heb. 10:25;
2 Pet. 1:13; 4:7, 13-17.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 1. The description of the holy city
was begun with verse 10 of the pre-
ceding chapter, and is here continued.

"He." The angel who was leading John
in his examination of the glories re-
vealed. "River . . . life." This Heav-
enly river reminds us at once of Jesus' of-
fer to give living water (John 4:10-14);
for the refreshment and satisfaction of
every pure thirst of which human na-
ture is capable is abundantly supplied
by Christ. "Proceeding from the throne." All life, all refreshing, all ben-
eficence has its source in God. God,
the Son, is spoken of throughout this
book as "The Lamb," because of Jesus'
laying down His life for mankind, as "a
lamb without spot or blemish," the cru-
cified Saviour.

V. 2. "In the midst." The river flows
through the midst of the street of the
holy city. "On either side . . . tree of
life." This tree was seen standing in
the Garden of Eden. It seems now to
be a grove of trees, flourishing, easy of
access, and continual fruit. "Twelve
manner (or crops) of fruit." It bears
fruit not once, but 12 times a year;
there is variety in its fruit, that all
tastes, all needs of man, may be sat-
isfied. The sincere Christian, he who
stands firmly rooted in Christ Jesus,
and who drinks deeply of "the water of
life," will inevitably be a fruit-bearer.
In his life will appear the fruit of the
Spirit—love, joy, peace, and the rest
(Gal. 5:22, 23). He will be a fruit-bearer
in that his life will feed other lives. "The
leaves . . . healing of the nations." This
further expresses how the Christian
will be a blessing to others.

V. 3. "No more curse." No evil effects
of sin will be felt, for sin itself has been
banished. (21:27). As we try to realize
how blessed earth would be if the one
curse of strong drink were removed, we
can appreciate what it would be if every
curse were banished. "Throne." These
clauses tell how the curse is banished.
God reigns supreme and the people de-
light to obey Him. All delight in do-
ing God's will.

V. 4. "Shall see His face." Will en-
joy perfect fellowship with Christ. As
we see Jesus more and more clearly,
we become like Him (1 John 3:2; 2 Cor.
3:18). "His name . . . forehead." Another
way of stating what is above ex-
pressed—that God indicates His own
by working out in their characters like-
ness to Christ.

V. 5. "No night there." Darkness
and all which it symbolizes will be done
away. "The Lord giveth them light."
Jesus, as we have learned from John's
Gospel, is the source of all light. He
does for us intellectually and spiri-
tually all that the sun does for the ma-
terial world.

V. 6. "His angel." His messenger.
John probably alludes thus to himself.
Through him God sent this revelation to
His church at large (1:1, 2). "Shortly
be done." A similar expression. "The
time is at hand," is to be found in the
first chapter of Revelation. When the
vision was given to John, the kingdom
of Christ had already been founded,
and through all the following years
would be working out this glorious pur-
pose.

V. 7. "Behold I come quickly." Evi-
dently these are the personal and di-
rect words of the risen Christ. Above,
beyond and through all these predicted
events, we must look for and discern
the personal Christ, else they mean
naught to us.

V. 8. "I, John." We found this evan-
gelist not inclined to mention his own
name in his Gospel. In the Revelation,
however, he repeatedly names him-
self, that he may add all the weight of
his personal experience and influence
to enforce the marvels of which he
alone could give testimony. "These
things." All that had been recorded in
the book.

V. 9. "Thy fellow-servant." Holy an-
gels, the great prophets of the past ages,
are, and have been, engaged in the same
blessed work to which we are called—
the work of bringing God's messages to
men, persuading them to hear and
beed them. They are our "brethren."
But God alone is worthy of worship.

V. 10. "Seal not," etc. The messages
given to John were to be at once deliv-
ered for the encouragement of all.

V. 11. "He that is unjust . . . unjust
still." Christians must not be discou-
raged, nor think the time of fulfill-
ment of glorious promises is indefinitely post-
poned, because they see unrighteous-
ness all around them. Let the righteous,
those who choose holiness persevere
unto the end.

Practical Points.

V. 2. In the life which Jesus invites
there is abundant supply for every need.
—Rev. 7:16.

V. 3. Where God reigns supreme
there is Heaven.—Matt. 6:10.

V. 4. The measure in which we see
Jesus to-day is marked upon our coun-
tenances.—2 Cor. 3:18.

V. 6. God's messages are given
through His prophets and should have
our careful study.—2 Tim. 3:16.

V. 10. To-day is the time we should
strive to realize the blessedness of the
Heavenly life.—Eph. 1:3.

SEOUL'S QUEEREST FIGURE.

Striking Appearance of the One-Eyed
Woman in the Grass-Green
Cloak.

From my point of view the principal,
and almost the only, charm that
Seoul has for the newcomer lies in the
novelty of the costumes that it pre-
sents, writes George Kennan, in Out-
look. It is not interesting architec-
turally, and it is detestably and dis-
gustingly unclean; but its street
scenes, particularly in the unmodified
parts of the old town, are unlike any-
thing to be found elsewhere in the
east. I have already referred to the
strange impression made by a popula-
tion clothed wholly in white; to the
grotesquely absurd headgear of the
mourners, to the partly naked women
and to the effeminate, girlish appear-
ance of the boys; but in Seoul there is
another figure which is quite as strik-
ing as any of these, and that is the
one-eyed woman in the grass green
cloak.

Just as you are beginning to get ac-
customed to the woman in white, with
her handbreadth shoulder jacket, her
bunchy skirts and her semi-nude ap-
pearance, you run up against the wom-
an in green, whose costume is bizarre
enough to give you a fresh shock of
surprise. Her outer garment, which
is all that can be seen, may be rough-
ly described as a green silk water-
proof, with white neck yoke and
sleeve cuffs, held together in front
by means of four long ribbon ties-
strings. Two of these strings are
bright scarlet and two dull, reddish
purple, and they hang down in front
nearly to the ground.

A grass green waterproof, trimmed
with scarlet and purple ribbons, would
be striking enough, even if it were
worn in the American way; but it is
not so worn. On the contrary, the
neck, yoke or collar is thrown over
the head, and the cloak is drawn
around the face so as to conceal all
except one eye, while the sleeves,
which are mere shams without open-
ings for the arms, hang down from the
wearer's ears. Anything more ex-
traordinary than this grass green bur-
noose, with its scarlet and purple
strings and its dangling, white-mar-
gined ear-sleeves, would be hard to
imagine; and when, in a crowded
street or market place, you see a dozen
of these polychromatic apparitions
and an equal number of basket-headed
mourners gliding noiselessly to and
fro in a throng of white-robed ghosts
who are fanning themselves or smok-
ing long-stemmed pipes, you feel like
rubbing your eyes to make sure that
you are awake.

These women in green are the wives
of men who belong to what may be
called the Korean middle class, and
their costume is traditionally said to
have had its origin in a ruse de guerre
practiced by the women of Seoul when
the city was attacked by the enemy at
night in the absence of all its male
defenders. The wives of the latter, it
is said, caught up weapons, threw their
husbands' jackets over their heads,
and manned (or womaned) the walls;
and there they fought so bravely, or
made such a brave show of fighting,
that the attacking force, taking them
for men, abandoned the assault and
withdrew.

In commemoration of this achieve-
ment the women and their descend-
ants were permitted to wear as badges
of honor the jackets that they had
thrown over their heads when they
rushed to the walls. This explanation
of the green cloak sounds like a
story invented to fit an observed fact;
but the persistence of color in this
particular garment, while all other
clothing remains white, and the trans-
formation of useful sleeves into con-
ventional shams which now hang down
from the ears, seem to indicate a sur-
vival of some ancient and significant
custom.

Man in the Kitchen.

The helplessness of mere man in the
presence of ordinary domestic tasks
was illustrated in the case of the old
miner, who explained that he had once
tried to improve his cooking by study-
ing a book of recipes. "It was no use,"
he sadly confessed, "because every one
of them receipts starts off with 'take a
clean dish.'"

He was kin to one of the sons of
Mrs. Dunsuir, a Scotchwoman living
in Pennsylvania. She was called away
from home one day just after dinner.
As she was leaving she said to the
boys:

"One of you must wash the dishes
and the other wipe them and put them
away, that everything will be tidy by
the time I get back."

"All right, mother," said Jack, "but
Will's got to wipe them. I'm willing
to wash, but wiping is such greasy
work!"—Youth's Companion.

Problem in Physics.

Most of us have probably speculated,
at one time or another, what would
happen if a hole were bored right
through the earth and one were to
drop a stone into it; and F. R. A. S.
now gives his views on this puzzling
question. "The stone," he says, "would
fall with increasing speed to the cen-
ter of the earth, where it would have
attained a rate of nearly 300 miles a
minute. Its momentum would carry it
at a constantly reducing speed through
the remaining half of its journey until
by the time it appeared at the anti-
podean end of the hole it would have
come to a standstill. It would then
begin to drop again, and would per-
form exactly the same journey on its
return to the starting point. Thus it
would continue to travel backward and
forward from one end of the earth to
the other practically forever."—Lon-
don Tit-Bits.

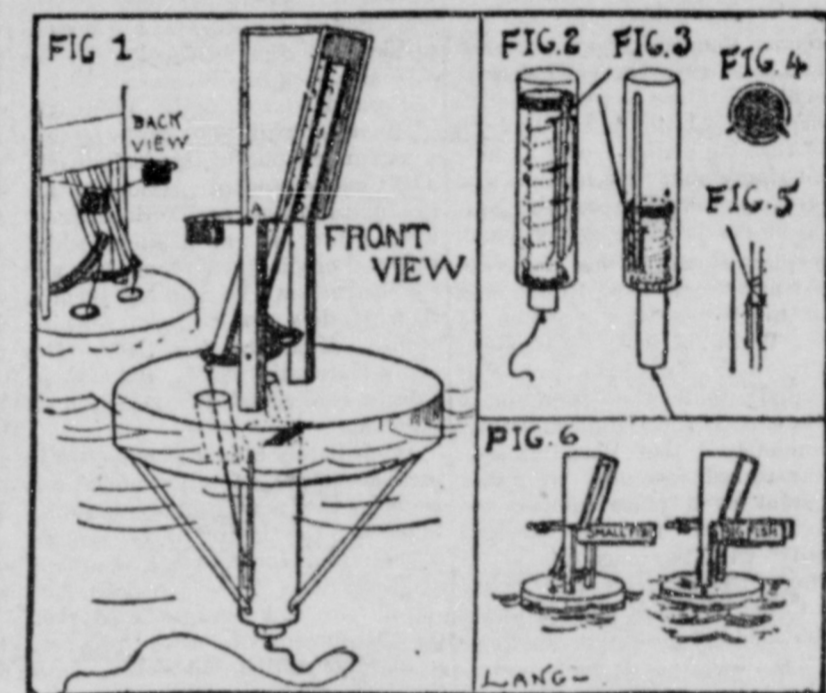
How to Make a Fishing Semaphore

Now that the fishing season is open,
our little anglers will welcome this
novel aid in their sport.

You probably know what a sema-
phore is, as you have seen dozens of
them along the railway—the auto-
matic signal posts whose movable
wooden arms wigwag up and down
upon their hinges and tell the en-
gineer whether or not the road is clear
ahead. You can make a very in-
genious semaphore to amuse yourself
with when fishing; and it will be of
practical use, too, for it will not only
signal the fact of a catch, but will
tell you whether a big or a little fish
is hooked, says A. M. Langworthy, in
Chicago Inter Ocean.

First of all, how strong a pull has
a little fish on a line, and how strong
a pull has a big fish in comparison?
This is the most important question
to decide in making the size telling
semaphore, because its whole prin-
ciple of construction is based upon the
strength of the fish's pull. Get a per-
fectly smooth, round stick, one inch
thick. Cut it to the length of ten or
12 inches. Then screw a round wooden
cap securely to the head of the stick,
being careful not to split the stick
in the operation. You can prevent
this by winding wire about the stick
head before driving in the screws.
The cap should be half an inch thick
by two inches wide, so that it per-
fectly overlaps the stick head half an
inch all around.

Then procure a tin cylinder nine
inches long by two and one-half inches
thick, open at one end, but having a
round hole one and one-half inches
wide at the other end. If you cannot
make it yourself, the tinsmith will for
a trifling sum. It is shown in detail
in figures 2 and 3. Figure 2 shows



the long slit on the left side of what
we will call the front. This slit and
the corresponding one upon the right
side (as shown in figure 3) are eight
inches long and a quarter inch wide.
Now push the stick head, with its
cap, into the cylinder. Insert a pen-
cil through the slits and mark the
spots upon the rim of the cap, which
it touches. Get a fairly strong, very
thin spring of steel or wire, nine
inches long when uncompressed,
which will reach the length of the stick
and fit around it, as shown in figure 2
(dotted lines).

After you have fitted the spring
around the stick pull the lowest spirals
of the spring outward from the stick,
so that their circumference will be
much wider than the circumference of
the stick.

You now place the stick and spring
in position inside the cylinder, as shown
in Fig. 2. The lowest spiral of the
spring, being much wider than the stick,
rests upon the inclosed part of the bot-
tom of the cylinder, while the end of
the stick pierces the hole in the center
of the bottom, and protrudes an inch
or two out of it. Drive a screw eye into
the stick end, drive two small wire nails
into the pencil marks you made upon
the rim of the stick cap, tie a line to the
screw eye and go fishing.

You are now to have a practical test
of the strength of a fish's pull. Do your
fishing from a boat, a pier, or some place
where you can secure the cylinder up-
right with the open end at the top, so
that it will remain stationary. Drop in
your line. A fish is hooked, and you
will notice the stick-cap instantly press
down on the spring. Mark the lowest
point which the nails or catches in the
side of the stick cap (as we will call
them now) descend to, as they travel
downward, projecting through the nar-
row slits in the cylinder. (See Fig. 4.)
It is evidently a very small fish, for the
catches have hardly traveled half an
inch downward from their original posi-
tion. You pull the fish up and find it is
a very little one. But you can't go by
only one fish; you must catch several,
marking the point on the edge of the
slits where the catches descended to in
each case, and then you can get an idea
of what the comparative strength of
large and small fish is.

You are now ready to determine how
strong the pull is of the average small
fish, and the average big one. Find the
spot on the edge of the slit where the
marks of the small fish are thickest,
and mark it very plainly. Take the
mark of the biggest fish, which will be
much farther down, and find the center
in the distance between that and the
spot you decide the big fish to begin at.

Thus you have recorded the strength
tests.

Now look at figure 1. The block of
wood is very thick and heavy so that
it will support a good deal of weight
without becoming top heavy. You can
easily construct the outside hood which
houses the signal arms. Then find the

center (A). Bore a hole in each side.
Procure a thin, round iron rod (the steel
rod of an old umbrella is good), cut it
to the same length as the distance be-
tween the two posts, measuring from
the outside of each post. Then make the
two signal arms; the hood parts of each
are the same size, but the thin end of
the one to be marked "small fish" is
shorter than the other that is marked
"large fish." (As shown in small draw-
ing to left of figure 1.)

Bore a hole in each the same distance
from the end of broad parts, large
enough to insert the rod into, so the
arms will revolve easily upon it

THE PHILIPPINES.

Invitations For Proposals For the Construction of Railways in the Islands Made.

WAS AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.

Government Agrees to Protect All the Grantees Against Ladrone, Insurgents, Rebels and Outlaws.

One-Half of One Per Cent. From the Gross Earnings is To Be Paid the Philippine Government As Taxes.

Washington, June 12.—The war department has made public the invitations signed by Secretary Taft for proposals for the construction of railways in the Philippines under the act of congress passed in February for that purpose. An elaborate scheme of transportation is involved. The Philippine government agrees to protect all grantees against Ladrone, Insurgents, rebels and outlaws. One-half of one per cent. from the gross earnings is to be paid the Philippine government as taxes. The prospectus cites the provisions of the law guaranteeing interest for 30 years at four per cent. on the first lien bonds, but it is provided that not more than \$1,200,000 shall be paid in interest in any one year.

Bids will be received only from individual citizens or co-partnerships of the United States or of the Philippines or from railroad corporations organized and existing under the laws of state or the United States or the Philippines.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

It Applies To Laborers and Mechanics in Government Employ.

Washington, June 9.—The opinion of Attorney General Moody regarding the application of the eight hour law on the Isthmus of Panama was made public. He holds that the act of August 1, 1892, which limits and restricts to eight hours the daily service of laborers and mechanics employed by the government or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon the public works of the United States, applies to the employment of laborers and mechanics in the construction of the Panama canal. That act, however, does not apply to the office force of the Isthmian canal commission stationed on the Isthmus of Panama or to any of the employees of the government who are not within the ordinary meaning of the words "laborers and mechanics."

A CHURCH RAFFLE.

Director of Public Safety of Philadelphia Prohibits It.

Philadelphia, June 13.—The director of public safety prohibited a church from holding a raffle. In an effort to raise funds, the Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension intended raffling a house, valued at \$2,500. A complaint was made to the public safety department on the ground that a raffle was a gambling proposition and Rev. D. J. Brougham, the rector of the church, was informed that the raffle could not take place.

ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Crown Prince Gustav Adolphus and Princess Margaret Victoria To Wed.

London, June 10.—With the departure of King Alfonso interest in society circles begins to center on the coming wedding of Prince Gustavus Adolphus, eldest son of Crown Prince Gustav of Sweden and Norway, and Princess Margaret Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, to which unusual attention is drawn by the present crisis between Norway and Sweden. The wedding guests will begin to arrive next week.

Will Resume Duties of State.

Queenstown, June 9.—Secretary of State John Hay sailed on the White Star liner Baltic. Before sailing Hay said he has recovered his strength, and he intends to resume his duties immediately upon his return to Washington.

Greeks and Bulgarians Fight.

Salonica, European Turkey, June 12.—In the fighting at Panchatini, near Vodel, on June 2, it is said that the Greeks lost three killed while the Bulgarians lost 28 killed or wounded, besides 17 prisoners who were executed by their captors.

A Sham Battle.

Elizabeth, N. J., June 9.—The battle of Elizabethtown between the American forces under Gen. Maxwell and Col. Dayton and the British forces in their advance on Springfield, in June, 1780, was repeated in sham fashion here.

President of Northwestern University, Chicago, June 13.—Abram W. Harris, president of Jacob Tome Institute, Fort Deposit, Md., has been offered the position of president of Northwestern university, and has accepted the call. He will take charge in the fall.

Falls 200 Feet; Will Recover. Central, Col., June 13.—Mrs. George Sheldon Smilie, who fell over a precipice 200 feet high, will recover. She was formerly an artist at Kenosha, Wis., and came here on her wedding trip.

OVER THE TRESTLE

Special Train Carrying Confederate Veterans to the Reunion at Louisville Wrecked.

THREE KILLED AND 29 INJURED.

The Engine and Four Coaches Overturned and Fell to the Bottom of the Ravine.

Accident Was Caused By the Engine Striking a Spread Rail While Going at the Rate of Fifty Miles An Hour.

Albion, Ill., June 14.—Three persons were killed and 29 injured in the wreck of an eastbound passenger train on the Southern railway at Golden Gate, Ill. The train was a "Cotton Belt Special" carrying Confederate veterans to the reunion at Louisville, Ky. While running at a speed of 50 miles an hour, the engine struck a spread rail on a trestle 20 feet high and the engine and four coaches were overturned and fell to the bottom of the ravine. The engine turned completely over.

The dead: J. J. Uhles, Greenway, Ark.; J. D. Johnson, fireman, Princeton, Ind.; unidentified woman. Nearly all of the injured are from Arkansas.

Gen. James Jordan, who was seriously injured about the chest and arms, was in charge of the Second Arkansas brigade.

The train consisted of three Pullmans and four coaches.

Injured Taken To Louisville.

Two of the sleepers were derailed but did not go over the trestle. The most of the injured were taken to Louisville. The others were taken westward by way of Olney, Ill. J. J. Uhles, the only passenger who was killed, was a merchant at Greenway, Ark. It was 6 o'clock in the evening before the relief train arrived here with definite news of the accident. The place where the wreck occurred was 12 miles east of this place and at a spot difficult to reach by wire.

Princeton, Ind., June 14.—Trains bearing many of the injured arrived here. Others were taken to Louisville and St. Louis. The body of Fireman Johnson was brought here, as was Engineer Graetz, who, the attending physicians say, can not live.

CONFEDERATE REUNION.

Louisville Is Decorated To An Extent Hitherto Unknown.

Louisville, Ky., June 14.—Louisville, decorated to an extent hitherto unknown and smiled on with typical summer weather, extended the hand of hospitality to a never-ending stream of arriving veterans, who have come to Kentucky to attend the 15th annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans. To all purposes the reunion is already in progress, although the opening is officially set for Wednesday.

The Virginia and Maryland delegations came in the morning and some of the great army of Texans arrived during the afternoon. The Tennesseeans began arriving in force in the evening, followed closely by a detachment of the Arkansas veterans.

The accommodations arranged for the veterans are on a large scale and are believed to be complete. At several places barracks have been arranged for the accommodation of 1,000 veterans and the old men will be fed in buildings nearby.

MIDSHIPMAN VERTREES.

Was Drowned While Bathing Off Hackett's Point.

Annapolis, Md., June 14.—A wireless message was received at the naval academy from Commander C. J. Badger, of the U. S. S. Newark, conveying news of the death by drowning of Midshipman L. L. Vertrees, of the second class. The Newark is one of the vessels now engaged in the army-navy joint exercises and was at anchor off Hackett's Point when young Vertrees, with a number of other midshipmen went swimming. Young Vertrees was 19 years of age and a son of W. J. Vertrees, of Bushnell, Ill.

TO THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

Sum of \$1,924 Returned To the Treasury By a Pensioner.

Washington, June 14.—Commissioner of Pensions Warner received a contribution of \$1,924 to the conscience fund of the treasury. It came from a pensioner and represented the sum total of the pension money drawn from him since the civil war. The identity of the pensioner is withheld. The reason for refunding the money and declining to accept more is that the pensioner has not earned and does not deserve a pension.

Death of Col. William Colville.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 14.—Col. William Colville, of Red Wing, Minn., who led the famous charge of the First Minnesota regiment at the battle of Gettysburg, was found dead in bed at the Minnesota soldiers' home, this city.

Prince of Hungary Dead.

Vienna, June 14.—Joseph Charles Louis, archduke of Austria and royal prince of Hungary, died, aged 72. He had always been known as the "Hungarian Archduke," and was deeply loved by the Hungarian people.

The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

Birds'-Nests.

There are almost as many kinds of birds' nests as there are houses, and like houses, they are large or small, pretty or ugly, neat as they can be, or straggling and untidy. I told you, the other day, about the pretty nest that the humming-bird builds. One species of the vireo, of which there are a great many varieties, makes almost as beautiful a nest as the humming-bird, which it imitates in one respect.

It also covers the nest with green lichens so that it cannot be found. I once saw a vireo's nest that had been fastened into a forked twig where it was made secure. First the bird covered the whole outside with cobwebs, then to these webs it had attached the lichens, making a rough surface that looked like a mossy knot on a bough, just as the humming-bird does.

The song sparrow, and many other kinds of native sparrows make their nests almost altogether out of horse-hair, which they gather up in the roads and in the fields where the horses graze.

The bluejay, with its fine plumage, makes a very slovenly nest. It chooses the fork of a tree and piles in the building material in the most careless manner, just dumping it down, apparently without any thought about it. For this reason a jay's nest is easy to find, for there usually flutters from it a collection of strings and bits of rag.

The dove is also careless about her nest, getting together a few sticks which are placed in haphazard fashion and which cannot be very comfortable for the brooding mother. The dove very often selects the honey-louise for her nesting place, probably because the long, sharp thorns are protection against the hawks and jays.

The eagle chooses the very top of a tall tree and makes its nest of twigs and sticks out of reach of the hunters. If the tree grows upon a mountain or in some lonely, out-of-the-way spot, the mother eagle is all the more content.

The little wren, the very opposite of the wild, fierce eagle, loves to live close to the home of men, like the purple martin. A neighbor once put a large gourd in a plum tree and a pair of wrens discovered it and moved in at once. They were very busy getting the nest to suit them, gathering material and then throwing it away. But at last they were satisfied and the brood was hatched and fledged. They came year after year, and finally their kind landlord made a little porch to the gourd house which they seemed to appreciate very much, sitting on it and preening their feathers, or resting as they flew back and forth with food for their hungry young ones. The wren's nest is made of grass and hair, very bulky for its small interior, which is beautifully lined with the softest downy feathers.

When I was a little girl I could climb almost any tree, much preferring boys' pastimes to playing with dolls. Even then I loved to watch the birds, and find where they lived. One dangerous adventure was climbing a tall dead tree to see the nest of a red-headed woodpecker. I had noticed the old birds flying in and out of the hole, very near the top of the tree, with food for their babies. The tree was quite dead, and the remaining boughs were brittle and decayed. But by stepping carefully and catching close to where they grew from the trunk of the tree, I managed not to fall, and I reached the woodpecker's nest, which was well worth the trouble it had cost to see it. A good space had been smoothly hollowed out in the spongy, rotten wood and, here the young birds lay, the nicest possible sort of a bed. I was very careful not to touch them or put my hand into the hole.

The oriole's nest is a little hammock made of hair and grass and interwoven very often with long pieces of string. I have seen them literally tied to the bough, where they hung in the summer wind, with long pieces of cotton twine wound round and round the branch.

The mynah is a saucy bird that is seen everywhere in central and southern India. It has been brought to the Hawaiian islands. Scores of them may be seen walking about the lawns and fluttering in the palm and mango tree. They have one funny habit, and this is riding on the back of animals, the cows, pigs and horses. They hunt the vermin with which the animals are infested, and their attentions do not seem to give any annoyance, except possibly to the insects for which they are looking. I have seen three mynahs sitting on the back of one patient cow, which was almost an abuse of hospitality. The mynahs build as untidy nests as the jays. Besides this they are great thieves, and will weave into them anything that happens to take their fancy and they are able to steal. A bit of ribbon, a scrap of lace or bright paper is especially pleasing, and they think it

a great improvement on common grass and sticks.

Once a mynah's nest was blown down out of a palm tree and a little girl who ran out to look at it found among the ruins a very rare and valuable postage stamp! The bird had found it where the owner had carelessly left it and concluded to do a little collecting himself. No doubt he pointed out the stolen postage stamp to his friends with great pride, and was very much envied, for birds, in many of their ways, are much like people, as we discover if we watch them.

The School

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

The Berea Teachers' Club.

On May 11th, the students of the Normal Department of Berea College met in response to a call made by Prof. Dinsmore, and organized the Berea Teachers' Club.

A constitution was adopted, and officers were elected as follows: Chas. D. Lewis, Pres.; D. B. Chandler, Vice-Pres.; W. A. Adams, Sec. and Treas.

The object of the Club as stated in the constitution is "to promote usefulness of its members, and afford a means of communication between them." Anyone may become a member who has been at some time a student in Berea College, and who is now actively engaged in any kind of school work, by sending his or her name to the Secretary, Berea, Ky., with \$1.00 to pay the annual membership fee.

Each member shall receive the official organ of the Club, which is at present THE CITIZEN; shall have the privilege of buying books and periodicals through the College Librarian at a reduced price; and opportunity to exchange ideas with his fellow workers, and keep posted as to their work through the Club column in THE CITIZEN.

Questions or news sent for publication should always be addressed to the President of the Club, Berea, Ky.

It is especially desirable that during the first month of the school term each member should send in a brief report as to the location of his school, interest, attendance, etc.

Berea teachers should wield a very powerful influence throughout Eastern Kentucky, and will if they only preserve a unity of aim and effort. The great need of our schools in Kentucky is not now so much longer terms, better laws and more pay; but teachers who feel that they are but units in the battle against ignorance, and vice, and low ideals of life, by united efforts, well laid plans, and losing of self-interest in the greater, nobler interest of the community at large.

Hundreds of old Berea students are today serving the schools of Eastern Kentucky as teachers, superintendents and trustees. We have lost much power in the past by being scattered and unorganized. Let us not allow this to continue. By clasping hands ourselves we will not become a self-centered group for selfish gain, but each will have the strength of many minds to plan and execute, many hearts to sympathize, many arms to uplift.

There are many reasons other than these why every eligible person should become a member of the Berea Teachers' Club, but for a week let us think of these, probably the best, and see how many will join in this effort to make the powerful influence of the teacher with a high ideal and a strong desire to attain it yet more powerful.

Send in your name and membership fee at once and be in at the beginning of this good work. If you are already a subscriber for THE CITIZEN, you may substitute the Pathfinder, Success, or almost any \$1.00 school journal. Special arrangements of this kind will be made upon application.

FOR SALE,

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PA JONES AS FISHERMAN.

One of the Infallible Signs That the Glad Springtime Is Really at Hand.

"Madam," cried Pa Jones, in a wrathful voice, after making a tour of the cellar, in which he ripped everything loose except the gas meter, says the Philadelphia Telegraph, "what have you done with the spade? Have you generously given it to one of your poor Smith relatives, or did you send it down to the church fair to be chanced off for the benefit of the Foreign Missionary society?"

"What do you want with the spade?" asked Ma, as she calmly gazed at the agitated Henry.

"Why, I want to use it to play 'Parsifal' on the piano, to be sure," replied Pa, snappishly. "I want it to serve the strawberries and cream for dinner! I want it to tighten the second hand on my watch! What else would you use it for, madam? What else is a spade good for?"

"I thought perhaps you wanted to dig with it," returned the unperturbed Ma, "and yet I might have known better, considering how ambitious you are when it comes to real work."

"Well, I am going to dig with it, Mrs. Jones, if you must know," growled the impatient Pa. "I am going to dig worms with it! Do you—"

"What in the world do you want with worms?" interposed Ma, in a tone of surprise.

"There you go again, madam!" barked the esteemed Henry. "You are certainly the limit for asking idiotic questions! One might think you were conducting a civil service examination! What would I want with worms? Do you think I am going to use them for a microbe demonstration? Do you think I intend to bleach them and sell them to the hash houses for spaghetti? No, angel wife, I am going fishing, and I want those worms for bait!"

"Well, for mercy's sake, Hen Jones," exclaimed Ma, "what does an old parrot like you know about fishing? I don't believe you could tell the difference between a bunco sucker and a Jonah-fed whale! I don't believe—"

"Mrs. Jones," was the indignant reply of Pa, "I want you to distinctly understand that I know all about fishing! I am not only a direct descendant of the famous fishermen of Galilee, but Isaac Walton used to be a distant relative on my grandfather's side, and Grover Cleveland is my old pal. Where is that spade?"

"It is out in the shed, where you left it last summer when you were using it for an ice pick," replied Ma. "Take hold of my hand and I will lead you to it, if you are so helpless. Then come out in the back yard and I will dig the worms for you."

"Now, don't get flippant, Mrs. Jones," said Pa, as he started for the shed, "you will be glad enough to eat the fish when I catch them!"

"I don't think you will get a whole lot," was Ma's doubtful rejoinder, "unless you can catch them with a line of talk."

A few minutes later Pa Jones was digging dirt to beat the steam scoops, but things didn't seem to be coming his way, for after a half hour's work he disappointedly dropped his shovel and mopped his brow.

SNAKES AS PLAYFELLOWS.

Big Reptiles Are Fondled and Chased About by Children in Australia.

Children and snakes appear to get on well together in Australia. A writer in Chamber's Magazine, who lives in Sydney, says he has never heard in the bush of a snake biting a child, nor do the children show any fear of the snakes. The bigger the snake the greater the joy in getting near to it, and the stronger the desire to lay with it. The snake's bright eyes and sinuous motion probably charm. And snakes, even the most vicious, respect the confidence. At Koondrook, a little settlement in Victoria, a woman heard her child, 18 months old, laughing as if she was having great fun. The child was supposed to be asleep in bed. The mother went to the room, and found the child scrambling over the bed after something she could not see. That happened several times. Once, however, the mother went in suddenly, and heard something drop off the bed. Looking hurriedly under the bed, she distinctly saw a large snake, that turned upon her with evident intention to fight.

When the husband came home he pulled up the board of the floor, but there was no sign of the snake. Next day, however, snake and child were discovered lying together on the floor, the child asleep, and the snake apparently so. That night the husband tried a plan. He placed a candle on the floor alongside the child and asked his wife to play a slow air on the harmonium. Movements of the snake could be heard, but the rustle was all he vouchsafed. Next night the child was similarly posted, and the mother tried the effect of working her sewing machine. The sound was too tempting. The snake wriggled to the child with alacrity, and was promptly dispatched by the father. It was a tigersnake nearly five feet in length, and when killed was fondled by the child as an old acquaintance.

Difficult Problem.
Mrs. Caller—What is your husband doing now?
Mrs. Shiftless—He's got a mathematical job at present.
"Mathematical job!"
"Yes. He's trying to figure out some way to live without working."—Chicago Daily News.

Influence of the Present System of Education on Professions

By MRS. KATE GANNETT WELLS,
Member Massachusetts State Board of Education.



DOUBT whether it is the present so much as the past system of education that has overcrowded the professions, for it takes at least a generation and a half to effect visible changes. Formerly, it is said, a country doctor could calculate on a thousand patients as his quota. Now he is lucky if he has 500. The ratio of lawyers to the population has changed even more. This overplus has been fostered by the overweening desire to go to college as the fitting climax of education, and by the notion that college should be correlated with, rather than independent of, secondary schools.

Of available ministers, however, there are not enough to go round, but that dearth is due in part to there now being so many philanthropists. To the three time-honored professions of law, medicine and the pulpit should be added that of teaching, in which the supply is always over full, and is likely to be as long as advance from kindergartens to normal schools and colleges is a matter of diplomas rather than of personal fitness. But with the exception of teachers, the overcrowding of professions is also due to courses offered outside of the public school or collegiate systems. Y. M. C. associations and other voluntary organizations offer courses and certificates which fit at least for later state examinations and which add to the number of those going in for them from professional schools.

Another prolific source of overcrowding is American ambition to get on, to be somebody, to reckon that a humble profession opens the doors of society more than a worthy business career. Thus it is that many persons are content with salaries or incomes which they would decline in business. Better, they say, to be a school principal on \$2,500 than a floor walker or manager of a mercantile establishment on \$5,000. It takes self-respect to remain unrecognized. Social prestige is enviable, and those who have it not fancy that if they are professional they can obtain social advantages which otherwise would be denied them, unless they were millionaires.

Yet there is a steady overflow from professional to business ranks. To say that ministers constantly become insurance agents; doctors, managers and lawyers bankers, is a truism. The reason thereof is to be found in the growing feeling that as education takes in the whole scope of life, mercantile careers, trades, industries, agriculture, manufactures are seen to be but extensions of the present term profession; because the present system of education has demonstrated the application of science to every department of activity. The teacher of drawing must also be a pattern maker, a worker in sloyd. The girl normal student must also know how to cook and sew. The names mechanics, high art and household arts schools are tributes to this application of art to unprofessional living.

The whole trend of to-day's American education is distinctly industrial, as technical education expands into professional. Textile and trade schools are multiplying under state auspices, and industrial courses are being added to high school curriculums. Even little children are taught gardening, mat and hammock making, etc. Bookkeeping and artisan work in public schools is more common now than Latin or French as branches of study.

Still, the present system of education has to bear many ills for which it is not responsible. It is the present method of administering that system which is so grievously at fault. But objective treatment of subjects and the bringing of animal, vegetable and mineral life into the schoolroom is putting new vigor into school life, and science, not the classics, is making nature teach the pupils.

As we more and more recognize the truth that general education, fortified by special education, is needed for any kind of success, from a clerkship to a judgeship, there will be less overcrowding of a few present professions, while the many branches of what is now called labor will become professional. The present system of education, through nature study and laboratory methods, is helping to work the miracle of there being a niche for everybody and of every one being in his place.

Kate Gannett Wells.

True Mission of the Kindergarten

By MISS LALIAH B. PINGREE,
Organizer of Boston's Public Kindergartens.

link between the home and the school which was once lacking. When children were sent directly from the home to the school it is probable that many children began school work at too early an age. Now, however, there is the kindergarten to prepare your child for those tasks which it will have to take up in the primary school.

The kindergarten provides for the general training of the child's powers, rather than for the teaching of specific subjects. It is a school of experience and not of definite achievement. It aims to open the child's nature and to place him in the right attitude toward those aspects of the world which shall later on constitute the subjects of his study.

It has been said that there is risk of subjecting the very young child to physical strain. This criticism undoubtedly refers to reading or other exercises which require close attention, and not to the simple and varied work and play carried on in the kindergarten. Work and play, song and story, call out the sympathies of the child, and aim to form habits which constitute the bases of character.

The connection between the kindergarten and the primary school is very important. It has been found in the primary school that the pupils from the kindergarten are in number, form, color, language and manual training far in advance of the pupils who have never attended school before.

The value of the kindergarten instruction is proved by the testimony of teachers who state that children who come from the kindergarten have better powers of observation, expression and concentration; are more attentive, alert, intelligent and accurate; have clearer ideas, great imagination, better reasoning powers; are more original and speak better English, while at the same time they are more obedient, self-reliant, honest, generous, truthful, courageous, orderly, unselfish and industrious. It is to be noted also that they are more polite in their manners, and physically much better in every way.

Laliah B. Pingree

DOWN IN PELEE'S CRATER.

Perilous Descent of Martinique Abbe Into the Volcano's Mouth.

"My companion, much more intrepid than I, stepped on the edge of the crater, examined the ground and said with admirable assurance: 'Here is where we must go down. Without giving me time to offer the least objection he put the known end of the rope into the hands of Latour and myself, threw the rest of the rope into the crater and began to descend.' Thus writes the Abbe J. Yvon of Martinique, describing a descent he and Franz Beufraud made into the crater of Mount Pelee October 24 of last year, reports the Chicago Daily News. Their feat was the first of the kind since the great eruption of May, 1902. The abbe tells of the fear that seized him when his companion slid over the edge, and how, leaving their one attendant, Latour, to hold the rope, he himself made the dangerous trip into the volcano's mouth. This first descent, however, was only a matter of 30 or 40 feet, but after it there remained a quarter of an hour's hard scrambling over sharp rocks before the crater's floor, far below, was reached.

"Thus we arrived," he says, "at the bottom of the valley, at the base of the dome, which fills completely the avenue of communication with the interior of the earth. It is an error to suppose that there is a great hole from which lava and gases have come out. At present there is a tremendous corks of andesite (an eruptive rock), which is called the dome, and which must have a diameter of 800 meters (2,600 feet) and a height of 400 meters (1,300 feet). On all sides of the dome there are fumaroles (smoke holes), some of which throw out a reddish smoke, others discharge whitish vapors and still others are surrounded with a carpet of sulphur. It is extremely dangerous to remain there on account of the avalanches, which are now very frequent. Probably not two minutes pass without one's occurring.

"We were just quitting the vicinity of the fumarole when a rather thick cloud invaded the crater and prevented our seeing. We could no longer perceive the courses of the avalanches. It was very disquieting, for each moment we thought that they were coming upon us. It was very necessary to leave the spot where we were. The immense blocks which descended from the summit sometimes struck and broke off other blocks. There were on all sides discharges of stones like the explosions of shells, accompanied with troublesome clouds of hot dust. A perilous climb from the crater and then a dizzying crawl along a narrow lip of rock between the crater on one side and the abyss of Precheur on the other led the explorers back to safety.

ENTERING THE ROYAL NAVY

Unexpectedly Easy for a Young Man Who Joined Some Fifty Years Ago.

The contrast between entering the English navy 50 years ago and now is amusingly described by Admiral Freemantle in "The Navy as I Have Known It." Notice of his appointment reached him in rather a striking manner while he was at school, a boy of 13, says Youth's Companion.

The master in charge had gone out of the room, and a friend opposite, sitting near the door, took advantage of his absence to throw a book at me, a compliment which I naturally returned. Just at this moment the master reentered the room, and it unluckily struck him lightly on the head.

He immediately disappeared. When, therefore, a moment later, I was told that the head master wanted to see me, I naturally thought that "I was in for it," and I was much astonished at being met at the entrance of the "long room," where we dined, by the head master, who said: "I salute you as a member of the royal navy."

I scarcely knew what to make of this somewhat stilted announcement of my new dignity, but it seemed that I had suddenly become an important person.

My uncle took me to Woolwich the next day, and when in the train asked me if I was prepared to pass my examination. This was a surprise to me, as I had not before heard the question of examination mentioned, as I told my uncle, when the following conversation took place:

"Well, what have you been doing at school?"

"Oh, Virgil, and a little Horace, Xenophon's Anabasis, and so on."

This did not seem to be near enough, as my uncle looked grave; but seeing my somewhat troubled look, he soon added:

"Well, I don't think you'll be asked much of that. What have you done in mathematics?"

So I began again: "Fractions, decimals, so many books of Euclid, algebra as far as quadratic equations," and there I stopped. Again my uncle said:

"Well, I don't think they'll ask you much of that," and then added: "Can you do the rule of three, and can you write English from dictation?" To which I replied that "I thought I could," and he promptly relieved my mind by saying:

"Well, Eddy, I think you'll pass."

Popularity of Dolls Waning.
Dolls are said to be losing their popularity as playthings, and one writer explains this by stating that formerly dolls were sold undressed and it was part of the pleasure of the little girls to dress them. Now they are bought already attired in the latest style, and the children, after laying with them a short time, throw them aside.



A BARROOM SERMON.

A Far Southwestern Incident in Which the Parson and His Cowboy Friends Figured.

Twenty years ago Los Cerrillos, N. M., was a place of perhaps 500 inhabitants, most of whom were ignorant of even the most fundamental facts of religion and the civilization of the far east. Thither to his first charge went a young minister—youthful, but big and brawny, says the Kansas City Times. He proved to be the right sort of a man to win the confidence and respect of the rough community, and his church prospered.

A year later he was removed to Watrous, 100 miles away, and visited Los Cerrillos only once a month to preach. One rough night, when a melting snow was coming down in heavy masses, he waited at the station for a train to Watrous. The train was very late. There was no operator at the station, and no place for warmth but the saloons. Only the wind and the shelterless coyotes knew where the train was. The minister walked up and down the street, shivering. Once, as he passed a saloon, the proprietor—"Bill"—saw him.

"Come in and get warm, parson!" he called.

"I can't, Bill; you know why," replied the minister.

"Yes, I know; but they shan't bother you. You come right in and I'll fix them."

He grasped the minister by the arm and led him into a big room, where 20 or 40 cowboys and miners were drinking. Bill rapped loudly on the bar.

"Fellers," he said, "the parson's laid out by his train what ain't come, an' he's no place to go but this here gin palace an' poker parlor. He'll sit with us and swap yarns—the right sort, you understand—but that'll be no drink sold over this bar and no cards played till his train comes along. He's our guest. The parson, gentlemen!"

There was not a protest from a man. The young minister was acquainted with most of them, and soon made friends with the others. They talked of lodes, pay-dirt, methods of drilling, best ways to break broncos, liniments for healing gunshot wounds, the qualities of various makes of firearms, the comparative veracity of the Mexican and the Indian. Finally one of the "cow-punchers" asked the guest "to make a little talk on the subject of his profession." Gladly he mounted one of the card tables, and in their own picturesque language, as he had learned it from them, told them of the Martyr of Calvary and the compassionate Father. As he spoke they threw away their cigars and removed their hats. Not a sound escaped them. They were on their honor, and would have handled roughly any man who showed the parson a discourtesy.

The minister afterward confessed that he never spent a more profitable hour himself, or a more enjoyable one, or one in which profit and enjoyment seemed to be more completely mutual. When the whistle of his train was heard the congregation was lustily singing a hymn.—Youth's Companion.

THE GOOD RESOLUTION.



It does no good to make good resolutions unless we keep them.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

"A great many people have consciences that it would require an alarm clock to wake up."

God alone knows how much Heaven loses when a young man takes his first drink.—American Home.

A bill for state control of the liquor business has been killed in the legislature of West Virginia.

During August 2,495 persons were sent to prison from Glasgow for minor and major crimes. Glasgow is the city where "municipalization" is said to have settled the liquor problem.

Both chambers of the Swedish riksdag and the ecclesiastical council have expressed themselves against the sale of liquor at the army barracks and camps, and so the traffic must be stopped.

Dr. Albert Brunner, in his annual report of the patients received in 1902 at the hospitals for tuberculosis at Trieste Italy, makes this statement: "Of 566 patients received during the year, 371 were inebriates, 132 moderate drinkers and only two total abstainers."

No Drinking Miners Wanted.

It is reported from Pottsville, Pa., that "in order to reduce the danger of accident in the anthracite mines to a minimum and to assure steadier work by the men, the officials of district No. 9 will hereafter discharge all miners who become incompetent by reason of drink." The decision is particularly interesting because it was suggested by the employees themselves.



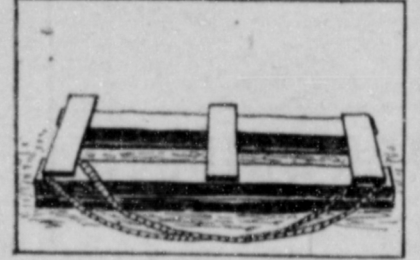
DIRT ROAD-MAKING LESSON

Missouri Man Tells of Making Earth Thoroughfares at Farmers' Institute.

At the State Farmers' Institute, held at Columbus, O., in January, 1904, Mr. D. W. King, of Missouri, told of his method of making earth roads. The talks he gave there were printed in the annual report for that year and the substance of them, together with his illustrations, was given in the Ohio Farmer, issue of April 2, 1904.

The simplicity of his method made many hesitate to give it serious consideration. He succeeded, however, in getting about 80 farmers to promise to give it a trial in Ohio. How well this promise has been kept no one can say. Mr. Horatio Markley, of Morrow county, O., while not one of the "80," made a drag after the King plan, although differing from it in being made of timbers instead of a log, and used it on the road in front of his place with marked success.

The entire length of the treated road was smooth and free from ruts.



EASY MADE ROAD SCRAPER.

while the untreated portions of the same road, as well as many other earth roads of the county were so tough and rutty as to make it impossible to drive over them faster than a walk. The soil in that part of the county is a clay loam or in some places nearly pure clay.

Our illustration shows the drag Mr. Markley used on this road. The timbers are six inches square and about nine feet long. The lower rear edge of each timber is beveled. The back timber is shod with a strip of iron and where the road is hard the front timber should be shod also. Mr. Markley does not claim that this drag is an improvement over the King drag, nor does he think it could not be improved upon. He realizes that it is not so important that the drag be made just so as it is that some similar tool be made and used.

The length of the road which Mr. Markley treated last season was a little less than a half-mile. As it was quite rough to begin with it required more work last year than it will this. At first two rounds were made each time, but as the road became smoother one round was usually all that was necessary. During 1904 the road was dragged not over 12 times, and this season it has received four treatments up to April first. It takes about an hour and a half to go over the road twice; thus the cost of keeping this half-mile of road in good condition the year round can easily be figured out.

There has not been a year previous to the last in the ten years since Mr. Markley has lived on this farm, when the grass at the sides of the road has not been cut up badly by vehicles being driven on it during the muddy season. Last year, owing to the good condition of the road, no teams were driven on the sod at any time during the year, although it was unusually wet during the spring and early part of the summer. The supervisor has agreed to give credit for time spent in dragging the road, and Mr. Markley's success has prompted several of his neighbors to follow his example in road making.

Some of the advantages of this drag over the \$100 road scraper are, first, the cheapness of construction, every farmer can own one; second, the fact that but one man and one team are needed to operate it, therefore the roads can be gone over more frequently and more nearly at the proper time; and third, the roads may be worked when very wet and thus at a time when it will interfere the least with the regular farm work. It must be borne in mind, however, that this method of road making is not adapted to all kinds of soils. From present knowledge it seems to be best adapted to clayey and least to sandy soils. The best way to determine where it can be used successfully is to give it a trial. There can be but little loss in any case and there may be considerable gain.—C. W. Wald, Ohio Experiment Station, Wayne, County, O.

Deformed Eggs.
Never set a deformed or ill-shaped egg. It is a waste of time. Select the best-shaped eggs and be sure that they are from strong, vigorous stock.—Commercial Poultry.

In Trimming a Tree.
In trimming trees it should be remembered that the wound made by cutting off a limb close to the trunk of a tree will soon heal over, while the wound made by cutting off the limb two or more inches from the trunk leads to decay and sometimes causes the ultimate loss of the tree itself.

Keep Careful Record.
Keeping a careful record of the performances of each colony is the foundation of building up an aviary that is to bring in the best returns.

CROSS-BREEDING CORN.

Becomes Possible to Base Subsequent Seed Selection If Plant Is Measured.

In the row system of corn breeding, in which each field row is planted with seed from a separate ear, the performance record of the plants from each individual seed ear can be observed and accurately measured, and it thus becomes possible to base our subsequent seed selection upon the performance record of the progeny from individual mother ears.

In this system of planting we not only have the usual possibility of corn being self-pollinated, but we have an unusual possibility of considerable corn being close-pollinated. In self-pollination the pollen from a given tassel falls upon the silk of the same plant. In close-pollination the pollen from a given plant falls upon the silk of another plant in the same row, both of which grew from seed from the same mother ear. In cross-pollination the pollen from the tassel of one plant falls upon the silk of another plant in a different field row, which grew from seed from a different mother ear.

Because of the well-known principle, established by the investigation of Darwin and others, that injurious effects are produced from the self-pollination of plants which are naturally cross-pollinated, many investigators have conducted miscellaneous detasseling experiments in corn growing during the past 20 years or more. The plan commonly followed has been to detassel alternate rows in an ordinary corn field and to compare the yields of the tasseled and detasseled rows. The combined data from all such experiments point to no marked effect produced by detasseling.

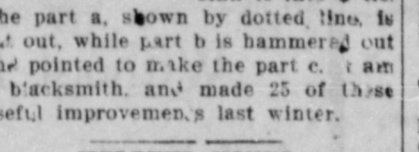
In the investigations which we have carried on at the Illinois station during the past four years, says Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, in Farmers' Review, we have systematically detasseled the even-numbered rows in breeding plots and have then continually planted the even-numbered rows with seeds selected from the best detasseled rows and have planted the odd-numbered rows with seeds selected from the highest yielding tasseled rows. For three years this system has been practiced on two large breeding plots, containing 44 field rows in each plot, the two rows being conducted entirely independent of each other. The system in each of these plots is really a double system, one set of 22 rows being conducted without detasseling, in all respects like an independent breeding plot of 22 rows, the seeds being saved each year from the ten highest yielding rows. But alternating with these tasseled rows were detasseled rows of corn which, however, could exert no influence upon the breeding of the tasseled rows.

On the other hand the 22 detasseled rows were necessarily cross-bred each year, although it should be borne in mind that the pollen for these detasseled rows was always furnished by the 22 tasseled rows, which are themselves becoming more or less inbred. If benefits are produced from this imperfect system of cross-breeding, which we were compelled to adopt in order to obtain comparative data from alternating rows in the same field, it seems probable that even greater benefit will result from a practical commercial system which we have now adopted in which the seed for both sire and dam is cross-bred.

USE FOR CAST-OFF AXES.

In Loading and Unloading Ties from Truck Old Instruments May Be of Service.

Cast off axes can be made useful as shown in the cut. The best use of this tool is for loading and unloading ties off a truck, says the Farm and Home. It will save a lot of heavy lifting and tugging. A slight blow will sink it into a tie.



The part a, shown by dotted line, is cut out, while part b is hammered out and pointed to make the part c, a hammerhead, and made 25 of these useful improvements last winter.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Stock turned on the early pastures need salt frequently.

A sow should never have pigs before she is one year old.

Sheep fed highly on corn often shed their fleeces in winter.

Our fowls would suffer were they presented with the same unvarying mess day after day.

The incubator is a great help in raising early chickens, as often one cannot get the hens to set at the proper time.

On feeding fowls the best rule to go by is a balanced ration. This means that the hen should be fed just what is needed.

Will Need Them.

Russia has decided to have a number of first-class battleships built in American shipyards, the details of construction remaining to be worked out. In addition to those built in this country it is probable that a yard will be constructed at a Baltic port to be manned by Russian workmen, but under American engineering and mechanical supervision.

Hard on Debtors.

At Kottia, in Saxony, persons who fail to pay their taxes each year have their names published in a list which hangs up in all restaurants and saloons of the city. Those who are on the list must not be supplied with either meat or drink at these places, under penalty of loss of license.

Fortunate Scribe.

It may be remarked that there are comparatively few newspaper men who pay \$50,000 for house rent in a lifetime, and yet that is the sum Ambassador Whitelaw Reid is asked to pay for a single year's occupancy of the ambassadorial home in London.

Bank by Post.

Inhabitants of the rural districts of France may now obtain from the postmen on their rounds postal orders, etc., and may hand them money for deposit in the savings banks, thus avoiding the trouble of going to the nearest post office for these purposes.

Japanese Fashion Leaders.

In Vienna, two Japanese ladies, wife and daughter of the Japanese minister, are fashion leaders and, at a recent court ball there, wore white chrysanthemums on pink and white Japanese crapes, with white flowers in their dark hair.

Pathetic Conundrum.

Al De Mustard—Your wife's costume to-night is charming. It simply begs for description.

Justin de Bunch—And that reminds me of a conundrum—why am I like a description?—Ohio State Journal.

Hangman in Great Britain.

Technically, any inhabitant of the United Kingdom is liable to be called upon to undertake the uncongenial task of hangman. The salary is £1 sterling a week as a retaining fee, and £2 sterling after an execution.

Would Do for an Excuse.

She—Is there any insanity in the Snobbs family?

He—No. It's too bad there isn't; it would give them a legitimate excuse for some of their actions.—Detroit Free Press.

Longevity of Horses.

Civilization does not tend to the horse's longevity. In the wild state he lives to be 36 or 40 years old, while the domestic horse is old at 25 years.

Sudden Fall.

After working years to gain the right kind of a reputation some men find it possible to get the wrong kind in ten minutes.—Chicago Tribune.

Costly College History.

The history of the last ten years of the University of Chicago's life is being prepared and printed at cost of \$60,000.

Bound to Rule.

The woman who feels that she was born to command generally succeeds in getting a husband.—N. Y. Times.

Floating Sand.

Islands of floating sand are sometimes seen in the River Llano, in Texas.

MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, June 10.		
CATTLE—Common	\$3 25	@ 4 25
Heavy steers	5 50	@ 5 65
CALVES—Extra	6 00	@ 6 25
HOGS—Ch. packers	5 37 1/2	@ 5 45
Mixed packers	5 30	@ 5 35
SHEEP—Extra	4 00	@ 4 15
LAMBS—Spring	7 50	@ 7 60
FLOUR—Spring pat.	6 00	@ 6 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	1 03	@ 1 05
No. 3 red	94	@ 98
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	56	@ 56 1/2
No. 2 white	51	@ 53
RYE—No. 2	32 1/2	@ 32 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	11 75	@ 11 75
HAY—Ch. timothy	14 65	@ 14 65
LARD—Steam	6 70	@ 6 70
BUTTER—Ch. dairy	13	@ 13
Choice creamery	22 1/2	@ 22 1/2
APPLES—Choice	2 50	@ 2 50
POTATOES—Per bbl	1 25	@ 1 35
TOTACCO—New	5 00	@ 13 00
Old	4 50	@ 14 75

Chicago.		
FLOUR—Winter nat.	5 10	@ 5 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	99	@ 1 00
No. 3 red	1 00	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	53 1/2	@ 53 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	31 1/2	@ 31 1/2
RYE—No. 2	79	@ 79
PORK—Mess	12 60	@ 12 55
LARD—Steam	7 12 1/2	@ 7 15

New York.		
FLOUR—Win. str.	4 60	@ 4 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	1 04	@ 1 04
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	59 1/2	@ 59 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	35	@ 35 1/2
RYE—Western	82	@ 82
PORK—Family	13 37 1/2	@ 13 87 1/2
LARD—Steam	7 15	@ 7 30

Baltimore.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	97 1/2	@ 97 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	58	@ 58
CATTLE—Steers	4 00	@ 4 50
SHEEP—No. 1	3 00	@ 3 50

Louisville.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	1 00	@ 1 00
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	56	@ 56
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	35	@ 35
PORK—Mess	11 00	@ 11 00
LARD—Steam	6 50	@ 6 50

Indianapolis.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	1 00	@ 1 00
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	43	@ 43
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	30 1/2	@ 30 1/2



Call at T. J. Moberley's and see the best line of

COLLARS, TEAM HARNESS, BUGGY HARNESS, AND ANYTHING That you need for the horse. Call and get prices they will induce you to buy.

T. J. MOBERLEY, Richmond, - - - - - Kentucky.

S. R. BAKER

Dentist,

Office Printing Office, **BEREA, KY.**

Office hours from 8 to 4.

Teeth extracted without pain—Somnoforme.

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS

Owing to poor health I am forced to close out my entire stock to quit business. I have 25 sets of the finest Vermont Marble and granite Tombstones and Monuments which I will sell at greatly reduced prices. Here is your opportunity to get an extra good bargain. Orders will be filled promptly. Write or call for designs and prices.

Berea Monumental Works.

S. McGUIRE, Prop. - Berea, Ky.

Kodol DYSPEPSIA CURE

DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT

The \$1.00 bottle contains 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

PREPARED ONLY AT THE LABORATORY OF

E. C. DeWITT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mrs. Searcy,

having removed her

DRESSMAKING

Over **HILL & GABBARD'S** Store,

Will be pleased to have Ladies call and see her new designs in Evening and Commencement dresses.

MONUMENTS.

Gravestones, Statuary

Granite, and Marble

Work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner at reasonable prices and with dispatch. All work guaranteed by

GOLDEN & FLORA.

RICHMOND, Ky.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets

The Children's Favorite.

For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. One Minute Cough Cure is the children's favorite. This is because it contains no opiate, is perfectly harmless, tastes good and cures. Sold by Porter Drug Co.

To Citizens of Berea and Vicinity:

My shop is the most complete and up-to-date in this part of the State for doing all kinds of

WATCH and CLOCK WORK, JEWELRY REPAIRING, Etc.

I do work for most prominent people of Berea and vicinity.

Work sent to me by mail or express will have prompt attention and charges paid one way.

S. G. FRANKLIN,

Mt. Vernon, Ky.

REFERENCE: Bank of Mt. Vernon.

Berea College Founded 1855

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students (from 26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Applied Science—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young Ladies.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to county Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

Music—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for fall term of 14 weeks maybe brought within \$29.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opens September 14.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples, Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

FOR INFORMATION AND FRIENDLY ADVICE ADDRESS THE SECRETARY,

WILL C. GAMBLE - - - - - Berea, Madison County, Ky.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour

Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be

hard to beat

"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,

Whites Station, Ky.

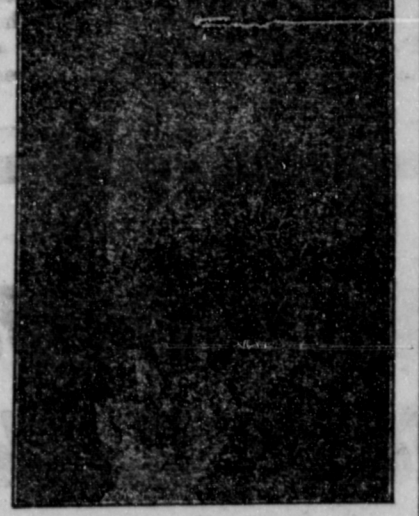
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, May 1, 1905.

Going North	
Train 4, Daily	
Leave Berea	5:46 a. m.
Arrive Richmond	4:15 a. m.
Arrive Paris	5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	7:50 a. m.
Going South	
Train 2, Daily	
Leave Berea	1:32 p. m.
Arrive Richmond	2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris	3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.
Going South	
Train 3, Daily	
Leave Berea	1:11 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville	8:10 p. m.
Going South	
Train 1, Daily	
Leave Berea	12:17 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville	7:00 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Buffet Parlor car and 4 coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains numbers 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibuled Sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent.



DR. V. H. HOBSON

Dentist

Office next door to Post-office.

Richmond, Ky.

The Salve That Penetrates.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve penetrates the pores of the skin, and by its antiseptic, rubefacient and healing influence it subdues inflammation and cures Boils, Burns, Cuts, Eczema, Tetter, Ring Worm and all skin diseases. A specific for blind, bleeding, itching and protruding Piles. The original and genuine Witch Hazel Salve is made by E. C. DeWitt & Co., and sold by Porter Drug Co.

Quality vs. Quantity.

Hard muscles and strong body do not depend on the quantity of food you eat, but on its perfect digestion and proper assimilation. When you take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure your system gets all the nourishment out of all the food you eat. It digests what you eat regardless of the condition of the stomach and conveys the nutrient properties to the blood and tissues. This builds up and strengthens the entire system, overcomes and cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Belching, Sour Stomach, etc. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for what is sometimes called America's national disease—Dyspepsia—is destined to eventually work a wonderful and lasting benefit to sufferers from this distressing and mind harassing condition. Sold by Porter Drug Co.

LOUISVILLE & ATLANTIC RY. CO.

Time table in effect April 15, 1905

EAST BOUND.			
No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	
Versailles	10:15 a. m.	6:30 p. m.	
Nicholasville	11:00	7:16	
Valley View	11:24	7:40	
Richmond, Jr.	11:55	8:10	
Richmond, Jr.	12:05 p. m.		6:30 a. m.
Irvine	1:05		7:30
Beattyville	2:40		ar. 9:05
Beattyville Jct.	3:00		lv. 10:00

WEST BOUND.			
No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	
Versailles	4:51 a. m.	3:25 p. m.	
Nicholasville	6:55	2:27	
Valley View	6:58	2:03	
Richmond, Jr.	6:50	1:35	
Richmond, Jr.		7:35 p. m.	1:30
Irvine		6:35 p. m.	12:25
Beattyville		ar. 3:45	10:50 a. m.
Beattyville Jct.		3:30	10:30

No. 2 and 6, 1 and 3 make close connections at Nicholasville to and from Lexington and Cincinnati, and at Versailles to and from Shelbyville and Louisville. No. 5 connects at Beattyville Junction for Jackson. For any further information address any local agent, or H. R. SMITH, G. F. & P. Agt., Versailles, Ky.


Billous Bill, the sleepy head.

Dearly loved wife to lay a-bed: Couldn't wake him if you shook him! When his slumbers overtook him. Suddenly he started waking. Every morn when day was breaking. What's this magic necromancer? EARLY RISERS, that's the answer.

The Famous Little Pills, "EARLY RISERS," cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Billousness, etc., by this tonic effect on the liver. They never gripe or sicken, but impart early rising energy. Good for children or adults. Sold by Porter Drug Co.

THAT GONE FEELING

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.



W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
\$3.50 SHOES

Also, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.25
for Men; \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 for
Boys; \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Miss Allie Fowler is visiting in Livingston this week.

Miss Mary Robinson has returned from Cincinnati for the summer.

The work of digging the sewer pipe ditches is being rapidly carried on.

Miss Ella T. Boice left for her home in Pennsylvania on Friday noon.

Mr. G. Z. Faulconer has gone to Lexington for a brief visit with friends there.

Miss Mary Fee left for her home in Clarksburg, Ind., on the noon train Monday.

Prof. Dinsmore is having water-works connection installed in his home this week.

Miss Mafrá Bicknell is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Everett Todd at Crooksville for two weeks.

Word was received from Prof. Weaver this week. He wishes to be remembered to all his Berea friends.

Mr. Wm. Hoskins left for his home in Hyden, Leslie County, on Tuesday. He will teach school during the summer.

Word has been received from Wm. Tosh to the effect that he is engaged in carpenter's work at his home in Adams, Mass.

Miss Editha Speer's sister, Mrs. A. J. Lathrop, and son, of Mobile, Alabama, are expected any day for a visit to Berea.

Prof. Dinsmore left for Perry County last Saturday morning on a business trip. He will be gone three or four weeks.

Dr. Wm. G. Best went to Louisville last week to take the State examination in dentistry, held June 6 and 7, and passed successfully.

Misses Nell Burdette and Bessie Marsh left for Asheville, N. C., on Friday, where they will attend the Y. W. C. A. Convention being held in that city.

The work on the Library building is progressing apace. The walls have now enclosed all the windows of the first floor, and a start made on the second story.

Mr. H. C. Wolf arrived Sunday night from South Greenfield, Mo., where he has been assisting in the establishment of a bank. He will remain in Berea for a couple of weeks.

Miss Lilius Burman, who has been teaching in the Primary department of the Model schools for the past term, returned to her home in Jackson, Michigan, on Monday morning.

Dr. and Mrs. Cowley are spending a few weeks visiting friends in Lorain, Ohio. Dr. Cowley expects to do some studying in Cleveland and in New York before returning to Berea in the fall.

The scaffolding was removed from the ceiling of the new Chapel before Commencement last week and revealed the finest work in polished oak panelling to be seen anywhere in the country.

Miss J. A. Robinson and her mother have gone to spend the summer in New Hampshire, the old home. They will make the trip by easy stages, calling at several places of interest on the way.

Andrew Ross left on the early train Monday morning for Chicago. He will proceed to Mellen, Wis., in a day or so, and will be engaged in missionary work in the Northlands of Wisconsin during the summer.

At the meeting of the College Trustees on Thursday morning, a motion was unanimously carried to change the name of Pig Hollow to Ballard Branch, and that No. 6 Reservoir be known as Barton Springs.

The Rev. A. Smith and wife were visiting at Mr. Bert Coddington's last week. They left for their home in Science Hill on Saturday morning. Miss Lucy Parsons accompanied them and will spend the summer there.

There will be a short preaching service at the Union Church next Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock. The Christian Endeavor meeting will be followed by a song service and a twenty minutes sermon by Mr. Thomson. This order will be followed through this month.

Misses Lewis and Corwin left on the early train Monday morning. They were intending to spend a day together at Niagara Falls on their way east. Miss Corwin will spend her vacation at her home in New Brunswick, N. J., and Miss Lewis at her home in New Haven, Conn.

Prof. L. V. Dodge and wife left Berea on Friday last to spend a week in attending the Commencement and Semi-Centennial of Hillsdale College, Michigan, from which Prof. Dodge graduated. On their return they purpose to visit for a few days with Prof. E. G. Dodge and wife, at Urbana, Ohio.

Mr. Chas. Burdette left on a six weeks' trip east on Saturday morning. He will visit Point Comfort, Virginia, and witness the naval operations which take place there from June 11 to 17. From there he will go to Yale, to attend the Commencement exercises. He will spend some time visiting friends in the east before he returns home.

The following students will be engaged in Sunday school missionary work for the summer: Arthur Daily, Harlan, Harlan county; Carl Hunt, Hazard, Perry county; Gilbert Combs, Hindman, Knott county; William Adams, Whitesburg, Letcher county; Cecil Hudson, Hyden, Leslie county. We shall expect to hear favorable reports of their efforts.

In place of the Chapel service Sunday evening a short gospel meeting was held at the close of Christian Endeavor. A short song service was much enjoyed by all, after which the pastor gave a very helpful talk on the Endeavor topic for the evening—"I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth."

A slight change in the L. & N. time table affecting Berea took place Sunday night. The north and south bound trains, Nos. 2 and 3, meet here at 1:24 p.m. The midnight south bound train, No. 1, is now due in Berea at 12:26 p.m., and the north bound train, No. 4, is due at 3:38 a.m. These changes in time are only temporary, and will be revised when the repairing on the road-bed is completed.

The Union Church is planning for some revival meetings to be held the first of August. They will be held in a large tent, or out of doors entirely. In the latter case if the weather be stormy the meeting will be moved to the Union Church house. There will be good music. Mr. Thomson will do the preaching. It is hoped that all earnest people will be praying constantly that great good may be done.

At a special meeting of the school committee of the B. M. C. Durfee High School, of Fall River, Mass., Mr. James M. Racer was unanimous-

ly elected to the position of instructor in the Commercial department of that Institution at a salary of \$1,000 a year. Mr. Racer graduated from the Classical course of Berea College in 1903, and for the past year has been taking post-graduate work at Harvard leading to the degree of A. M. Mr. Racer's friends here bespeak for him a bright and successful career in this position of responsibility and trust to which he has been called.

A wedding in which quite a circle of Berea friends will be interested took place in Bloomington, Ill., on May 24, when Miss Nancy Ames, formerly a resident of Berea and a student in the College, and Mr. Albert Suits, of Indiana, were united in marriage. Since leaving here Miss Ames has lived in Crooksville, Ky. Her friends here join in extending their hearty congratulations to the young couple, and wishing them every happiness in their new sphere of life. Their home for the present is Farmers City, Ill.

May--Cornett.

At 11:30 Monday morning the marriage of Mr. A. N. May and Miss Sarah Cornett was solemnized at the home of Prof. Dinsmore. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few friends by the Rev. A. E. Thomson, pastor of the Union Church. Though the occasion was characterized by its quietness, none of the features were lacking which go to make such an event joyous and full of promise. Both bride and groom are from Salyersville, where they are held in the highest esteem by a host of friends, who will join with the many Berea friends in wishing the happy couple a life of joy and prosperity. The groom has been associated with Berea College for several years, first as a student, and as a teacher in the Model schools, and for the past year has taught Sloyd in the Industrial Department of the College. The bride was the recipient of several handsome and useful presents. Mr. and Mrs. May left on the noon train for a short visit to Winchester. Upon their return they will take up their residence in Berea. The Citizens takes pleasure in extending hearty congratulations to the bride and groom.

Berea Reunion at Cleveland.

Last year was held the first large gathering of former Bereans at that time living or visiting in Ohio near Cleveland. That occasion was so enjoyable that a similar time is to be anticipated this year, Monday, July 3rd, either at the home of former lady principal, Mrs. Mills, in Cleveland or some park in that city. The territory covered will be that of about 40 miles distant from Cleveland, although we shall be more than glad if those at a greater distance can come.

The intention is to make this company a permanent organization in order that those who are near neighbors may annually renew old friendships of their college days. All those receiving this paper should be prepared to give an account of what has been their lot since leaving Berea. Those who cannot attend please write a letter, addressing Mr. J. Hammond Tice, Wellington, Ohio, R. F. D., and same will be read at the reunion. Many have already signified their intention to be there, and you cannot afford to miss this opportunity of visiting collectively so large a number of your former friends. Full information as to exact time and place and way of reaching same will be given in next week's CITIZEN. All that is necessary for you to do now is to reserve July 3d in your list of engagements for this reunion. Further information obtainable from L. C. Hinman, Berea; Miss Alice Douglas, Wellington, Ohio; Mr. Clay Herriek, Hudson, Ohio; Mr. J. Hammond Tice, R. F. D., Wellington, Ohio.

Harry S. New.

The new chairman of the Republican national committee, Harry S. New of Indianapolis, has for some years been national committeeman from Indiana and a member of the executive committee. In the last campaign he was especially active in the direction of the campaign in the west. He succeeds George B. Cortelyou, who resigned the chairmanship on being appointed postmaster general. His father, John C. New, was long prominent in the party. Chairman New was formerly associated with his father in the publication of the Indianapolis Journal. He was born at Indianapolis in 1858 and was educated at Butler university. He has served in the Indiana senate and was a captain and assistant adjutant general in the Spanish war. He has been twice married, and his second wife, whom he married in 1891, was Miss Catherine McLean and is noted as a writer.

Strong One Way.

"Is she interested in athletics?"
"No, but I think she could break the world's record jumping at conclusions."



The Only Requisite for
A Perfect Complexion
are your hands and a jar of

Pompeian Massage Cream

Soap takes the dirt off but not out—then the skin absorbs the soap. There is nothing in soap that is good for the tissues; if it remains, it becomes an impurity—nature is blocked.

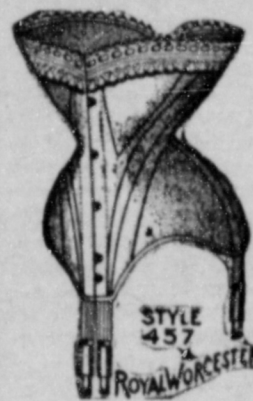
Pompeian searches every impurity out of the skin—blackheads, grease, soap—all the dirt, and the massage builds the foundation—wrinkles and flabbiness must go.

Gentlemen use it in place of face powder.
Gentlemen use it after shaving.

Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per Jar

The PORTER DRUG CO.

The place where "Purity is Paramount"



The Celebrated Worcester Corsets.

Dry Goods in all the Leading
Fabrics, Waistings for Hot Days,
Laces, Insertings and Embroid-
eries in the Leading Designs,
Notions of all kinds, and in fact
everything which is necessary for
ladies' and children's wear.

Millinery

RIBBONS & FANS

C. J. Hanson & Co.

"The Shop for Ladies"

Do You Feel Safe Without Fire Insurance?

You wouldn't miss the small amount it would take to pay insurance. But you would miss your home if you should lose it and no insurance. Can write you in any of the good Companies.

FIRE, LIFE, and
ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
REAL ESTATE BOUGHT, SOLD,
and TRANSFERRED.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

W. H. PORTER, Berea, Ky.
AT THE BANK.

American Gentleman

A HANDSOME SHOE
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ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.
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New Cash Store,
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BEREA, KENTUCKY.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM.

Fifty and Pointed Paragraphs of Recent Interesting Happenings.

EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Doings of the Government Officials—Crimes and Casualties and Other Notes of General Interest.

War News in Brief.

The czar has at last been heard from at Washington and the result is not unfavorable to peace. In his recent audience with Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador, the czar intimated a willingness to take under advisement the subject of peace and expressed a warm appreciation of the friendly words of Mr. Meyer, speaking as the personal envoy of the president. The reception of Mr. Meyer was characterized by the greatest cordiality and friendliness.

An identical note, the text of which, by authority of the president, was made public at the white house by Secretary Loeb, has been forwarded to the governments of Russia and Japan by President Roosevelt. In the interest of humanity the president urges the warring nations to conclude peace. It is suggested by the president that the negotiations for peace be conducted "directly and exclusively" between the belligerent nations. President Roosevelt was confident that the result of the international negotiations for peace in the far east had been successful and that the final blow in the Russo-Japanese war had been struck.

It is asserted in political circles in Rome that the Italian government has added its efforts to those of the United States in offering good offices to Russia with a view of peace.

Rr. Adm. Enquist, at Manila, with the Russian disabled warships, received a cable from the czar ordering him to remain there at the disposition of the American government.

The All-Russian Zemstvo congress has sent an address to the czar demanding in no uncertain tone the immediate convocation of a national assembly to pass upon the question of peace or war, to heal internal strife, and to unite the people for the rejuvenation of Russia.

A press correspondent is informed that reports have been received at army headquarters from Vladivostok indicating that the naval defeat was due largely to lack of leadership after Rostavensky was wounded.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The storthing declared the union between Norway and Sweden under one king to be dissolved and that the king has ceased to act as king of Norway.

The storthing further empowered the present state council to act as a government of Norway until further notice and to exercise the power heretofore pertaining to the king. King Oscar recorded a decided protest against the method and action of Norway.

It is reported that the Norwegian government, in view of King Oscar's apparently definite refusal to consider the offer of the storthing to place a prince of the house of Bernadotte on the throne, has privately approached the Danish royal family to ascertain if an offer of the throne would be received by a member of it, preferably Prince Charles, son of Crown Prince Frederick. The general opinion expressed in Copenhagen is that such an offer would be refused.

All hope that King Oscar or Crown Prince Gustav will yield to the request of the Norwegian storthing to place a prince of the house of Bernadotte on the throne of Norway has now disappeared, according to a high authority. The Danish royal family has also set the stamp of disapproval on the acceptance of the throne by a Danish prince.

Premier Ramstedt, in an interview, says the Swedish government will refuse to recognize the revolution in Norway and will submit to the riksdag motions conformable to this standpoint.

The situation in Sweden and Norway is attracting much interest in Austria and Hungary. This is especially true of Budapest, where the condition of Norway and Sweden and of Austria and Hungary are compared.

Philadelphia mayor's shake-up in the departments has extended to the police force. Twenty-five policemen faced the police board of inquiry to answer various charges of dereliction of duty.

Col. William H. Chesebrough died at his residence in London of peritonitis after a two weeks' illness. Col. Chesebrough was a civil war veteran and was on the staff of Gen. R. C. Schenck.

In the case of G. A. Nuckles against J. F. Hooper from Marshall county, Alabama, the supreme court of Alabama held that transactions in cotton futures is not gambling, but is a legitimate business.

Martial law has been declared in Berlin, where a Mussulman mob fired on Armenians in a bazaar, killing and wounding over 20. The fighting was continued.

John Prazier, a negro, was hanged at Desarc, Ark., for the murder of Webster Southerland, a time-keeper on the Searcy & Desarc road near Desarc, November 5 last.

Crown Prince Frederick William and Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were married in the palace chapel, Berlin, and batteries in Berlin and in every garrison town in Prussia and in every sea of which the German warships floated began firing a 21 gun salute at the same moment. In the chapel one of the most distinguished assemblages that could be gathered in Europe saw the simple wedding service of the Lutheran church.

Incident to the wedding of the crown prince and Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Emperor William has created Chancellor Von Buelow a prince.

Foreign Minister Delcasse has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. Premier Rouvier will assume temporarily the portfolio of minister of foreign affairs. The resignation of M. Delcasse is due to the failure of the French policy in Morocco.

Gen. Capriano Castro was re-elected as president of Venezuela. Gens. Gomez and Velutini were re-elected as first and second vice presidents respectively.

The Daughters of the American Revolution at a meeting of the committee on the continental hall, voted unanimously to continue the work on that building in Washington.

Number 1 passenger train on the Wisconsin Central, west-bound, plunged into the Red Cedar river from the high steel bridge, one mile west of Colfax, Wis. Engineer George Phillips, fireman Severans and five tramps who were riding on the blind baggage car are missing and are believed to be drowned.

Twenty-two guests of a Nashville hotel were taken suddenly ill shortly after dinner. Ice cream was served at the meal and attendant physicians attributed the sickness to some preservative used in the milk or to ptomaine poisoning.

Attorney General Moody decides that the eight hour law passed August 1, 1892, applies to the laborers and mechanics at work on the Panama canal. It does not apply to clerks or other employees of the government.

Submarine boat "A-8" was lost off the breakwater at Plymouth. Three explosions are said to have occurred on board before she foundered. Fourteen of the crew were drowned.

Secretary of State John Hay sailed on the White Star liner Baltic. Before sailing Hay said he has recovered his strength, and he intends to resume his duties immediately upon his return to Washington.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, United States army, selected for duty with the Russian army in Manchuria, and Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, aide to Gen. Barry, will leave Dresden shortly for St. Petersburg.

Richard Croker has sold his Richfield Springs stock farm, his last holding in racing property. He has lost \$200,000. It is estimated, from recent sales of interests connected with racing.

The army in the Philippines is opening a campaign in the new military district of Samar against the fanatical Pulajanes. Two of the leaders and 42 of their followers have been killed.

J. H. Greenbee, 94, only surviving member of the convention which voted for the secession of North Carolina from the union in 1861, is dead at Marion, Va.

Harvey Bolding shot and killed his divorced wife and Harvey Hill near Gibson, Miss. Bolding was divorced last January from the woman and subsequently remarried.

President Roosevelt paid his first visit to the Albenmarle farm which Mrs. Roosevelt recently purchased from William N. Wilmer, the New York banker.

Joseph H. Choate, the returning ambassador to the court of St. James, was welcomed home by the Pilgrims of the United States at a banquet in New York.

The loss in Grand Rapids, Mich., attributable to the flood which now seems to be subsiding, is estimated at \$250,000. The loss in all Western Michigan is placed at \$1,000,000. So far five lives were lost.

Germany has notified her acceptance of the invitation to the proposed conference on the Moroccan situation. This is believed to mean that no negotiations for a mutual arrangement between Berlin and Paris is now possible.

The bureau of engraving and printing delivered to the post office department 77,546,600 postage stamps in sheets and 107,990 in books. This is the largest delivery of stamps ever made in one day.

Justice Rufus W. Peckham, of the United States circuit court, at Albany, N. Y., denied an application for a writ of error in the case of Mrs. Mary Rogers, of Vermont, convicted of the murder of her husband.

Paul Morton was elected to the position of chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance society. Immediately following the acceptance of Morton the resignations were tendered of President Alexander, First Vice President Hyde, Second Vice President Tarbell, Third Vice President Wilson and Fourth Vice President McIntyre.

The fishing tug Grace M. of Lorain, O., while evidently fishing in Canadian waters, four miles north of the international boundary line, was sighted by the Dominion government cruiser Vigilant to the east of Middle Island. In a chase the two vessels collided and the tug was sunk. Two of the crew were drowned.

The navy department has been advised through the British embassy of the intended visit to American waters this autumn of Prince Louis of Battenberg with a squadron of British warships, consisting, it is understood, of four cruisers.

Frank O'Leary, of Buffalo, N. Y., died at the government hospital on Swinburne Island of yellow fever. He was taken ill on board the steamer Segurancia while en route from Colon to New York.

The wage conference of representatives of the Republic Iron and Steel Co. and of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, resulted in a compromise for the year ending July 1, 1906. The men will receive an increase of about 7 per cent.

Announcement was made that the contract for granite to be used in building the mausoleum as a memorial to President William McKinley at Canton, O., has been awarded to a Milford, Mass., company. It is estimated that \$250,000 worth of pink granite will be needed.

The New York court of appeals affirmed the conviction of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick for the murder of Millionaire Rice by chloroform in New York in order that he might possess his estate.

The precipitation in the vicinity of Peoria, Ill., for 12 hours ending at noon was four inches, one of the heaviest for years. In some places the storm took the form of a cloudburst.

Three torpedo boat destroyers will be launched at Yokosuka on Saturday next, June 17.

A fish weighing 470 pounds and 7 1/2 feet long was caught at Sandy Hook, a mile south of the Eads bridge, St. Louis, by Herman Abel and William Lyons. It belongs to the alligator species.

Three members of a touring party, one woman and two men, were drowned, and two other persons had narrow escapes from death when a large touring car plunged through an open draw at the Rush street bridge, Chicago.

On an oil stove Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt cooked the breakfast of the president, the couple at the time being all alone in the little cottage recently bought by Mrs. Roosevelt from W. N. Wilmer, near Scottsville, Va.

Joseph Richardson Coomes, 68, a lieutenant in the confederate army, who while a prisoner of war at Rock Island, Ill., in 1863, with seven other confederate prisoners, planned the Ku Klux Klan, died at his home in Norfolk, Va.

The success that has attended President Roosevelt in seeking for peace is hailed in Italy with general rejoicing, it being felt that the president thus benefits the whole world.

Dr. Brown Ayres, president of the University of Tennessee, has received from William Jennings Bryan a draft for \$40. This is offered as a prize for the best essay by a student of the University of Tennessee upon the subject, "The Principles of Free Government."

The Des Moines river at Keokuk, Ia., rose seven feet in three hours. There is an almost equally remarkable flood in the Mississippi river.

Claude L. Elliott, of Dupont, a green brakeman on a Pennsylvania work train, was killed on the Louisville division near Columbus, Ind. He dropped his pipe on the main track just as a fast passenger train came along. He stooped to pick it up and was struck.

Frank G. Bigelow, the defaulting bank president of Milwaukee, pleaded guilty to an indictment of ten counts, returned by the federal grand jury, charging violation of the national bank law, and was sentenced to a concurrent sentence of ten years at hard labor in the federal penitentiary.

All records for shooting with five-inch guns were broken by four gunners of the first-class battle ship Kentucky on the northern drilling grounds, 20 miles outside Sandy Hook.

William H. Rogers, for 14 years a member of the editorial staff of The New York World, is dead in New York from acute neuralgia. He was born in Janesville, Wis., in 1865.

On March 5 last Miss Nannie Burr and Miss Gertrude Conrad, of Maysville, Ky., threw a bottle containing their address in the river. Letters were received from Charles Meyer and James M. Locke, of Belle Helene, La., who found the bottle while fishing.

Plans are being made to erect in New York a hotel to be 15 stories high and having nearly 1,000 rooms. It will be built at a cost of about \$15,000,000. The new hotel will rival any similar structure in the world.

Contractors on the Vera Cruz & Pacific railroad have decided to exclude Chinamen from the ranks of their laborers. They have experimented with them and find that their work is unsatisfactory.

Near Waterloo, Ia., Mrs. W. J. Schrock was murdered and her remains placed in the coal house and then set on fire presumably by tramps. The woman was burned to a crisp.

In the fighting at Panticapin, near Vodel, European Turkey, it is said that the Greeks lost three killed while the Bulgarians lost 28 killed or wounded, besides 17 prisoners who were executed by their captors.

The heirs of Mrs. Mary J. Winthrop estate have finally come to an agreement by which Princeton theological seminary will receive \$1,750,000.

A correspondent at Simla, British India, says that the government of Burma has refused to grant the Standard Oil Co. a license to store refined petroleum at a site on the Rangoon river.

An authoritative confirmation of the report that the traction lines of Eastern Indiana and Western Ohio are to be consolidated was made. The net work of interurban lines between Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Columbus will soon be under one control.

The Merchants' and Planters' bank of Greenville, Miss., made an assignment.

THE TIME AND PLACE.

Russia is Waiting For Japan to Begin Peace Negotiations.

Also the Peace Terms—Emperor Nicholas Would Prefer That Paris Should Be the Scene of the Initial Step.

St. Petersburg, June 12.—Russia is waiting for Japan to fix the time and the place when and where the Japanese terms will be placed in the hands of Russia's representative. The foreign office expects that the delay will be brief.

The emperor's government would prefer that Paris should be the scene of the initial step, but it is explained that neither the place nor the personality of the Russian representative matters greatly.

The Russian representative will not be a plenipotentiary with full power to negotiate. His duty will practically be confined to the reception and transmission to his government of the Japanese terms for decision as to whether they afford a basis for actual peace negotiations. He will be clothed with power to effect an agreement for the suspension of hostilities, which suspension will probably be for a very limited period, during which Russia must decide the momentous question of peace or a prolongation of the war. During this temporary armistice both countries probably will be free to continue the movement of troops and munitions of war within prescribed limits, although nothing definite on this point will be known until the meeting takes place.

If Russia finds that the terms are on a basis on which negotiations can proceed, regular plenipotentiaries will be appointed, the number being decided by the belligerents themselves, and then it is not impossible that the negotiations might be transferred to Manchuria, as President Roosevelt is believed to have suggested.

A BUFFALO DINNER.

The National Editorial Association Entertained at Ranch 101.

Bliss, Okla., June 12.—Forty thousand people were entertained by Miller Bros. at the 101 ranch, the visit of the National Editorial association to the ranch being made the occasion for a buffalo hunt, a buffalo dinner, and an Indian celebration. The editors, many of whom were accompanied by ladies, arrived on the Santa Fe in a special train.

In the editorial party were many Oklahoma editors, who had accompanied the members of the national association on their trip through the territory. The general public had been invited to the entertainment. The Santa Fe railroad, which runs through the ranch, carried 20,000 people to 101 and as many more drove in to attend the show. An immense grand stand extending the arena was built for the visitors. The arena itself was half a mile long and a third of a mile wide.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Invitations For Proposals For the Construction of Railways Made.

Washington, June 12.—The war department has made public the invitations signed by Secretary Taft for proposals for the construction of railways in the Philippines under the act of congress passed in February for that purpose. An elaborate scheme of transportation is involved. The Philippine government agrees to protect all grantees against Ladrones, insurgents, rebels and outlaws. One-half of one per cent. from the gross earnings is to be paid the Philippine government as taxes. The prospectus cites the provisions of the law guaranteeing interest for 30 years at four per cent. on the first ten bonds, but it is provided that not more than \$1,200,000 shall be paid in interest in any one year.

FISH HATCHERY.

The Government Has Placed One at Cedar Lake, Ind.

Chicago, June 12.—The United States fish commission, with the assistance of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co. (Monon), has established a fish hatchery at Cedar Lake, Ind. The enclosure is 40 by 200 and it is expected that as many as 50,000 young fish, principally bass, will be hatched every year. As soon as the minnows are large enough to avoid destruction by the larger fish they will be given the freedom of the lake.

Hotel To Cost \$15,000,000.

New York, June 12.—Plans are being made to erect in this city a hotel to be 15 stories high and having nearly 1,000 rooms. It will be built at a cost of about \$15,000,000. The new hotel will rival any similar structure in the world.

Woman Convicted of Murder.

Liberty, Mo., June 12.—The jury which has been sitting for the past week in the case of Agnes Myers, of Kansas City, charged with the murder of her husband, Clarence Myers, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Not An Officer Was Saved.

St. Petersburg, June 12.—It is stated by the admiralty that in the battle of the Sea of Japan not a single officer was saved from the battleships Navarin, Borodino, Imperator, Alexander III, and the Kakas Souvaroff.

FROM ALL OVER THE STATE

MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Wife of a Paducah Doctor, Who Was Sued For Divorce, Dead.

Paducah, Ky., June 8.—Detectives Baker and Moore are at work on the mysterious death of Mrs. Ida Hessig, the young wife of Dr. H. T. Hessig, a prominent physician and until recently a distiller. About 6:30 o'clock Wednesday morning Dr. Hessig found her body in her room. He claims the telephone rang in her room two or three times, and as she failed to answer it he became alarmed and looked over the transom, finding his wife apparently a corpse. In his night clothing Dr. Hessig ran down the street to the negro cook's house and summoned her. They went back and broke in the door.

For several months a suit between the couple has been pending for divorce. Mrs. Hessig was the plaintiff. She had asked for a large sum of alimony. The couple had several quarrels and fights, and had been in police court more than once.

Some weeks ago Dr. Hessig went into voluntary bankruptcy, placing his liabilities at \$15,000, with no assets. He claimed his wife had been subject to epileptic fits for four years, and in his opinion she died of an attack of this kind.

HE MAY RECOVER.

The Boy Fell and Was Impaled on An Iron Picket.

Louisville, Ky., June 10.—"Togo," a pet squirrel belonging to Joseph Reynolds, 14, of 102 East Gray street, escaped from his cage and ran up into a maple tree in the front yard. The boy climbed the tree and had almost secured possession of the little animal, which made no effort toward further escape, when a partly-decayed limb broke. Reynolds was precipitated upon the iron fence below and impaled on one of the pickets. The piling entered the boy's left side near the spinal column and was slightly deflected by a rib, but passed through the body. Some hope is entertained for his recovery. The squirrel fell with the boy, but made no effort to get away and was replaced in its cage.

IN THE NEW JAIL.

An Indiana Visitor at Louisville Was Robbed of a Watch.

Louisville, Ky., June 8.—J. H. Beckman, of Ferdinand, Ind., came here to buy fixtures for a new bank. He attended the reception at the new county jail, which is to open for the transaction of bona fide criminal business. While in the throng examining the cells, etc., he was relieved of a gold watch and Masonic charm. After this experience Mr. Beckman sought Jailor J. Riney Pfanz and said he knew the new jail was all right, and hoped the first new guest would be the individual who robbed him.

Poolrooms Must Remain Closed.

Covington, Ky., June 8.—The Covington poolrooms must remain closed for all time, if an opinion handed down by Judge Shaw in the Kenton circuit court holds. In the event of proprietors attempting to open up again after the Latonia races, Sheriff McInerney will be empowered, under the opinion, to demolish their paraphernalia.

To Build a Belt Line.

Hopkinsville, Ky., June 10.—The Hopkinsville Belt Line Co. filed articles of incorporation. The capital is \$100,000 and the incorporators are: H. M. Dalton, J. B. Jackson, L. C. Cravens, W. R. Wicks, J. B. Russell, J. M. Renshaw and M. O. Mason. They will build a line of railroad around the city to connect with three railroads.

Judgment For \$10,000.

Nicholasville, Ky., June 8.—Judgment for \$10,000 was rendered against R. F. Johnson & Co. of Richmond, Va., in Jessamine circuit court, the suit having been brought on their bond by the county school superintendent. The charges were that school books were sold in Ohio at a less price than here.

A Snowball Battle.

Louisville, Ky., June 7.—Judge Gordon's court was crowded with perspiring witnesses to testify in the case of N. S. Weatherston vs. Meade Robinson, Jr., and George Lieb, wherein \$5,000 was demanded for a broken jaw sustained in a snowball duel January 1. Weatherston was awarded \$200.

O. M. Johnson Ends His Life.

Latonia, Ky., June 8.—O. M. Johnson, one of the best known residents of Latonia, was found dead in his bed with a bullet hole in his head. He had committed suicide some time during the night, as the body was cold when found. He had used a revolver in the commission of the deed.

Passed on Campbell County.

Frankfort, Ky., June 10.—The state board of equalization passed on Campbell county and raised the assessment on lands and personality 2 per cent. The preliminary raise was 8 per cent., but after a hearing the board reduced the raise to 2 per cent.

Preacher Succumbs To Smallpox.

Barbourville, Ky., June 10.—Rev. W. C. Judd, a well-known Methodist preacher, died at his home near here of smallpox, after an illness of short duration. The interment took place at Trace Branch cemetery.

WENT BACK FOR HER HAT.

The Matron Was Locked in the Old Jail at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., May 9.—When prisoners were being moved from the old Jefferson county jail to the new building, at Center and Green streets, Mrs. Ada Ballou, one of the matrons who had started out with the last batch of female prisoners, remembered that she had left her spring hat behind. She hurried back after it, but when she returned to the first floor she found the doors locked.

The telephones had been removed from the old jail and Mrs. Ballou could find no way to communicate her plight to outsiders. She stood for hours at the iron-barred windows, but could not succeed in attracting attention. Late in the afternoon Jailor John R. Pfanz, who had begun to worry over her absence, instituted a search and found her hungry and nervous, but not much frightened. She had been imprisoned five hours.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Dr. Edward Courtney Assassinated in Bracken County.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., June 10.—News was received here that Dr. Edward Courtney had been assassinated in Bracken county. He was shot from ambush. Until a few years ago he was popular, but formed a partnership with W. M. Karney, of Groves county. During their partnership they quarreled and Dr. Karney was killed. Since that time a feud existed in the neighborhood, and every one went armed, the community being torn to pieces since the killing of Karney, who was a member of all secret orders. Efforts have been made to drive Courtney from the neighborhood. Courtney was under bond for Karney's murder.

OLLIE HURST'S DEATH.

Kye Cummings Arrested Charged With His Murder.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., June 10.—A few days ago Ollie Hurst was found drowned in the Kentucky river near Harrodsburg. His death was supposed to be accidental. Facts have developed which resulted in the arrest of Kye Cummings, charged with the murder of Hurst, and sensational developments are expected. The families of both are prominent and it is said bad blood has existed between them.

Foul Play Suspected.

Paducah, Ky., June 10.—Coroner James Crow and County Attorney Eugene Graves decided to send the stomach of Mrs. Dr. Hessig to Louisville to be analyzed. Detective Moore said that there is enough evidence in the hands of the officials to warrant an arrest.

Wounded in a Church.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., June 10.—At a Methodist church in Garrard county two men named Tudor attempted to shoot a man named Murphy. The latter ran into the church for protection when the Tudor boys fired on him through a window, fatally wounding him.

Brought in a Good Well.

Campton, Ky., June 10.—Welsh, Salmon & Co., who have been drilling for oil on the J. T. Coons farm, about two miles northeast of this city, have brought in a good producer at a depth of about 130 feet. It is claimed that the well will produce about 50 barrels of oil a day.

Committee on Dredging.

Louisville, Ky., June 8.—The directors of the board of trade appointed a special committee to appear before the United States board of engineers in Cincinnati June 9 to consider the question of dredging the Ohio river above and below Louisville.

Jett's Case Continued.

Cynthiana, Ky., June 9.—In the circuit court when the case of the commonwealth of Kentucky against Curtis Jett was called Judge Fryer asked Prosecuting Attorney Dean what he desired to do with that case, and on motion it was continued.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Ky., June 9.—Five hundred and thirty-eight hds of burley were offered on the tobacco breaks at prices varying from \$6.30 to \$18. One hundred and forty-six hds of dark were offered and prices ranged from \$3.45 to \$5.20.

Famous Ball Player Insane.

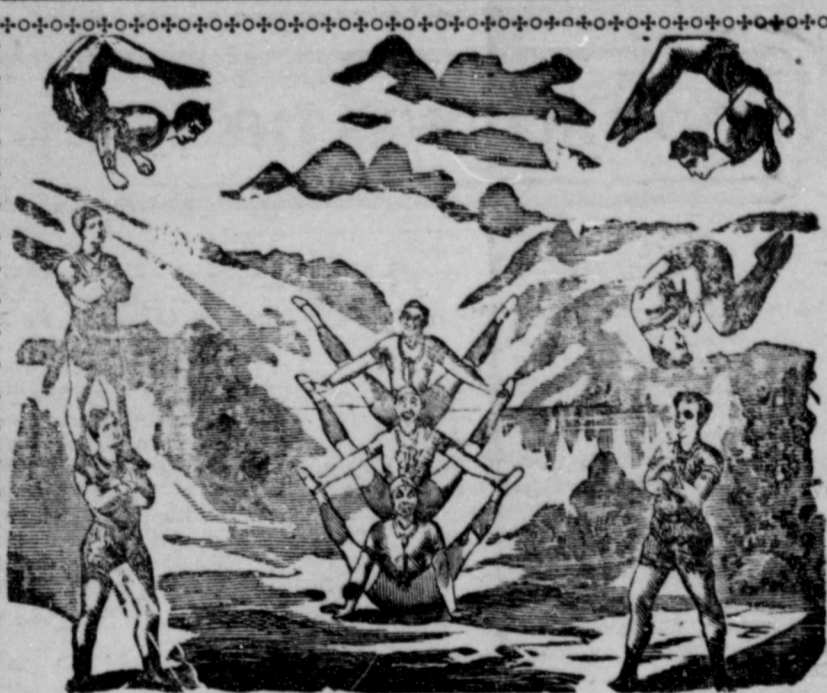
Louisville, Ky., June 9.—"Pete" Browning, probably the most famous ball player Louisville ever produced, was declared insane in the Jefferson criminal court. Softening of the brain is the cause.

Made An Assignment.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., June 10.—John M. Potter, of Bowling Green, made an assignment to Scott Isabel. His failure is caused by the recent closing of the Potter & Sons bank. His liabilities will reach \$30,000 with assets of \$16,000.

Three Men Indicted For Murder.

London, Ky., June 10.—The Clay county grand jury returned an indictment against Tilford, Ed and Fred Benje, charging them with the murder of Representative J. J. C. Howard two months ago in Clay county.



COMING ON ITS OWN TRAIN
—THE GREAT—

Van Amburg SHOWS

Museum and Trained Animal Exposition

Will Positively Exhibit at

BEREA, MONDAY, JUNE 26

Combined on a scale of Magnitude never attempted before. Coming in all its vast entirety. Bigger, Better, Greater, Grand, than ever before. A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF ENTIRELY NEW FEATURES. Grand, Gigantic, Moral Museum of Marvels. The Great New Golden Menagerie.

MANY STRANGE ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

Including the Rarest Animals in Captivity. The Lioness, QUEEN, and her family of young cubs. A \$25,000 Feature—the largest living HIPPOPOTAMUS in captivity, weighing 6,000 pounds. A MONSTER BLOOD-SUCKING BEHEMOTH, of Holy Writ, Captured in the densest Morass of the wildest regions of the mysterious River Nile.

A ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

Brought to your city on wheels. THE HUMAN METEORS, the LaPearl Family of Sensational Aerialists. Hagthar's Japanese Troupe. Mons. Carloss, the great perpendicular Ladder Artist.

Wheeler's Marine Band

The finest Musical Organization Traveling with any Circus in America.

GRAND STREET PAGEANT

The new and costly Steam Piano to be seen daily in our Free Spectacular New Street Parade. A Grand Gala Day. Remember the day and date. Prepare for the coming event. One ticket admits to all advertised shows. All Children Half Price. NO GAMBLING or Swindling allowed. Honest and Fair Dealing the motto of this vast concern.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY—DOORS OPEN AT 1 & 7 P. M.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY. GOOCHLAND

June 6.—We are having cool and dry weather at this time. Crops are all looking bad.—F. C. Jones is a candidate for Judge of Jackson county. He is well qualified to fill the office. J. F. Engle is his opponent republican nominee. We are having a fine Sunday-school at Sycamore church, conducted by Dr. Jones.—Quite a number of the young men of this vicinity have gone to Hamilton, Ohio.—W. T. Martin and family, and J. R. Callahan and wife visited J. W. Martin's Sunday.—Misses Martha Jones and Mary E. Jones visited the Widow Amix Sunday.—Mrs. Martha Martin and Mrs. Elmer Jones visited Mrs. Nannie J. Martin Sunday.—The school commences July 15. Loyd Begey is expected to be our teacher. He is one of the Berea students.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. LIVINGSTON

June 11.—Miss Tizzy Carson, from Crab Orchard, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Henry Browning, this week.—J. W. Baker and daughter Annie, from this place, attended the Commencement exercises at Berea June 7th.—Messrs. Henry Browning, William Burns, Logan Salyers and George Reynolds, of this place, have gone to Corbin to work in the Corbin yards.—June Fowler and others, of this place, have returned home from school at Berea.—Cecil Mullins is visiting his brother, Callie Mullins, at Mullins' Station this week.—Ballard Mullins is at home from East Bernstadt with the mumps.—Miss Sida Cook visited friends in London last week.—J. C. Hocker has moved his store from this place to LaFollette, Tenn.—The name of a new firm in Livingston is Pope & Dickinson.—Messrs. W. C. Hester, Joe Payne and James Smith have gone to Corbin to work at the carpenter trade.—Claud Chewing had the ends of two fingers cut off at Rice & Chewing's mill Thursday.—Rev. T. D. Mullins, of Mt. Vernon, passed through here last Thursday

on his road home from Eastern Ky., where he has been selling shoes.—Dept. U. S. Marshal, J. C. Mullins, arrested Mitchell Mullins and John Adams here for unlawfully selling liquor, and took them to London Sunday, where they were placed in jail.—Mr. Farley, of this place, has accepted a job on local from Lebanon Junction to Corbin.—A. J. Sams, of Gaullie, took dinner with Ed. Wood on Saturday.

JACKSON COUNTY. SAND GAP

June 10.—We have not had any rain in this locality for about twenty days, but the last three or four days and nights have been very cool, and owing to the cool and dry weather crops look very well. The farmers have got their crops in good shape.—Bendy Hurst, the widow of James A. Hurst, and the daughter of Martha Brockman, died and was buried at the Clover graveyard last Sunday. There was a large crowd there.—Austin Huff, a little boy eight years old, died and was buried at the John Durham cemetery last Wednesday.—J. N. Culton preached at Jene Morris, on Clover Bottom last Thursday evening.—L. B. Martin is contemplating going west next fall.—John Allcome has left Jackson and gone to Richmond to work.—Jacob Hallard says he is going to sell goods at wholesale prices.—Frank Jones, a democrat, is talking of running for county judge against James Engle, the republican nominee, but he will have to muster up more republican bolters than he is aware of if he comes within one thousand miles of making the race.

June 14.—The people of this vicinity have enjoyed some nice showers of rain today.—Most of the people have been over their corn the first time and have started over the second time.—Considering the cool weather corn is very pretty here.—The potato bug plague is yet raging in the neighborhood.—C. S. Durham is contemplating going west for his health.—Mrs. William Durham is on the sick list.—C. A. Robison, of

Egypt, passed through here Saturday enroute to Berea.—Maggie Durham saw a large ground hog the other day, but when it saw her it became badly frightened and ran off, and she did not get to catch it.—James Durham is visiting at Wind Cave.—Most all the people of this place attended Commencement at Berea. All report a fine time, especially those who rode in a wagon.—Maggie Durham had a tooth extracted day after Commencement. She said she did not intend that tooth should prevent her going to the Commencement next year.

OWSLEY COUNTY. GABBARD

June 10.—We are having very dry weather.—Mrs. Margaret Moore is on the sick list.—R. W. Minter is hauling his corn to Booneville.—Miss Margaret Cort, of Cortland, passed through here Wednesday on her way to Booneville.—James R. Gabbard was at Booneville Monday on business.—Rev. Lee Rose, of Eversole, was here Saturday and Sunday.—Price Moore has gone to Sturgeon to work at a saw mill.—R. W. Green is very poorly at this writing.—We are having a good Sunday school at this place.—Miss Lucy Reynolds, of Eversole, visited her sister, Mrs. Emma Cole, Sunday.—Corn is being sold at 60 to 75 cents a bushel.—Miss Mary Bolin visited relatives on Cow Creek Sunday.—"There is a good time coming, help it on." We are to have Mrs. Lucy Mahan in our County once more. She will begin a meeting at the Union Church, on White Oak, in about two weeks. We are glad to have such a woman as Mrs. Mahan to come to our County to preach the gospel to the rising generation.

MADISON COUNTY. HICKORY PLAINS.

June 13.—Mr. May Smith Ponder of Garrard Co. and Miss Pattie Maupin were married at Richmond, Ky., between five and six o'clock Saturday, June 10th. After the ceremony they returned to the bride's parents where they stayed until Sunday evening, when they left for Garrard to visit his parents. They then left Monday for Villa Grove, Ill., where they will reside in the future. The many good wishes of their friends go with them to their home.—Mrs. Reed Cornelison and children of Bybeetown visited her mother Mrs. Emily Barker last week.—Mrs. Mat. Benge and children of Villa Grove, Ill., are visiting Pitt Benge and family.—Miss Lillie Potter of London was visiting last week at Whites Station.—Mrs. Sam Pettus and daughter of Mo. are visiting her brothers, Messrs. Kiah and Thomas McKeehan.—Mrs. Sallie Flicheam of Mote left last week for a visit to her sister Mrs. Claud Fortune at Hamilton, Ohio.

Kentucky Intelligence

STANDARD MUST PAY.

Each Separate Sale Does Not Constitute Offense.

Frankfort, Ky., June 14.—The Standard Oil Co. got much the best of an important decision by the court of appeals. Under Section 4224, Kentucky statutes, any company or individual selling oil from a wagon without paying a license to operate the wagon, is subject to a fine of from \$50 to \$1,000. The Standard Oil Co. declined to pay the license fee. Hundreds of indictments were returned against the company, the commonwealth attorneys proceeding on the idea that each separate sale of oil constituted a separate indictable offense.

In the cases from Jessamine, Henry and other counties decided, the court of appeals in an opinion by Judge Baker, says the operation of a wagon for the purpose of selling or offering to sell oil, without first securing a license, constitutes the offense, and that each separate sale of oil is not a separate offense. The opinion further says, however, that each wagon may be compelled to pay more than one fine a year for operating without a license, and that each recurring grand jury may return another indictment for a continuance of the offense.

The effect of the decision is to let the Standard Oil Co. off with one fine for each wagon that it has continued to operate without a license.

BIG JUDGMENT.

Newport Boy Gets \$5,000 For the Loss of One Eye.

Newport, Ky., June 14.—A jury in Judge Berry's court returned a verdict of \$5,000 damages against the L. & N. railroad on behalf of Robert Merschell, 10, son of Henry Merschell, Saratoga and Sixth street.

Two years ago the boy found a torpedo, used to fasten on tracks and warn approaching trains of danger, in front of his home. He thought it was a new kind of toy, and taking it into his father's yard, struck it with a hatchet.

The torpedo exploded, putting out the sight of one of the boy's eyes. Later it became necessary to remove the injured member in order to save the other.

When the case was tried two years since Judge Hodge refused to let it go to the jury. The court of appeals held otherwise.

A NOTABLE DWARF.

The Witty Debut of Borulwaski, the Famous Little Pole.

A very notable dwarf was Borulwaski, the Pole, of whose debut the following story is told: As a boy of fifteen, when he was just one inch higher than a two foot rule, he was presented to the Empress Maria Theresa, who was so charmed by his grace and good looks that she seated him on her lap and gave him a hearty kiss. "And what do you consider the most interesting sight in Vienna?" she asked the boy. "What I now behold," he answered. "And what is that?" "Why," said the tiny courtier, "to see so little a man on the lap of so great a lady." Naturally a youth who exhibited such a ready and courtly wit had a distinguished career before him. From that day Borulwaski became the pet of the courts of Europe. He was a special favorite of Stanislaus II., who took him to England and introduced him to George III. and his family, and for more than half a century he made his home in England.

Borulwaski, who at his tallest was a yard and three inches high, had a sister whose head was just level with her big brother's shoulders. He was not only a handsome and courtly man, but a scholar of repute. He lived in five reigns and was laid to rest in Durham in 1837 side by side with the Falstaffian Stephen Kemble.

ST. KILDA ISLAND.

The Natives Have Colds Only When Visited by Foreigners.

There are many places where it is impossible to catch cold because there is no cold to catch. There is St. Kilda, that lonely rocky island which was visited by Dr. Johnson when he and Boswell were making their famous tour of the Hebrides. There are about a hundred inhabitants on the island. The coasts are so precipitous that for eight months in the year it is practically inaccessible. Several vessels from the mainland call there during the summer. And, strange to say, whenever a ship reaches the island from the mainland every inhabitant, even to the infants, is seized with a cold. This fact has been known for more than 200 years and was of great interest to Dr. Johnson, who was skeptical concerning it.

The question of this St. Kilda cold long puzzled men, who never dreamed that it was an infectious disease and that without the possibility of infection it is impossible to catch it, no matter what the exposure may be. That is to say, it is due to a micro organism, and without the presence of this micro organism the disease cannot be contracted.—New York Herald.

RED AND GRAY SQUIRRELS.

The Males of Both Species Are Incorrigible Fighters.

A very quarrelsome disposition has the chickaree, or American red squirrel, and there are continual fights between it and its cousin the gray squirrel. These fights seldom end in a decided victory for either side. The males of both species are incorrigible fighters. It is no unusual sight to see a couple of red or gray squirrels come tumbling from some lofty limb so locked in each other's embrace as to appear almost like one animal.

Though the shock of striking the ground separates them, it is for a moment only. They immediately clench again and continue to roll over and over, fighting fiercely until one breaks away, only to be followed by the other, who keeps up a running fight for some distance until he feels certain that he has so punished the conquered one that he will not dare return.

Red squirrels by their greater agility and quickness can worst a gray squirrel every time in a running fight, but let them once come to a clinch and the superior size and weight of the gray squirrel are bound to tell.—Chicago News.

FEMALE WEAKNESS

542-1-2 Congress St.
PORTLAND, MAINE, Oct. 17, 1902.
I consider Wine of Cardui superior to any doctor's medicine I ever used and I know whereof I speak. I suffered for nine months with suppressed menstruation which completely prostrated me. Pains would shoot through my back and sides and I would have blinding headaches. My limbs would swell up and I would feel so weak I could not stand up. I naturally felt discouraged for I seemed to be beyond the help of physicians, but Wine of Cardui came as a God-send to me. I felt a change for the better within a week. After nineteen days treatment I menstruated without suffering the agonies I usually did and soon became regular and without pain. Wine of Cardui is simply wonderful and I wish that all suffering women knew of its good qualities.

Wilhelmina Swann
Treasurer, Portland Economic League

Periodical headaches tell of female weakness. Wine of Cardui cures permanently nineteen out of every twenty cases of irregular menses, bearing down pains or any female weakness. If you are discouraged and doctors have failed, that is the best reason in the world you should try Wine of Cardui now. Remember that headaches mean female weakness. Secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui today.

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